DUE V. DEEL M. HERT THERE WAS V. VOLET WAS The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9994 .-- VOL. LXI.

BIRTH

60 May 17th, at her residence, 28, Emith-street, Surry H.H.,
Mrs. Janes T. Tuonaron, of a son. Co the 37th May, at her residence, Mount-street, Pyrmont, start, Fill Hallar, relat of the lase Chanles Thousas, King, each Queen's Perry, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 85 years.

States, Bilane, Serry, Fifeshire, non-months of the State (Section of the State of On the Sith May, as Sodwalls, Great Western Railway, of gipheria, ELINE Scaria, elect daughter of Jain and Jane Lavano, in her 18th year, on Saniay, the 28th May, at Toowoomba, Queensland, Spencera Bersen, aged 25 years, third son of John Heerry Roberts, Eng., John's Wood, leadon.

On the list May, at his residence, Myles-street, Surry Hills, into Sith year of this age, after a short but sewere illness, Joins, this son of the late Mr. Jones Hollswooders, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

'In Wednerday, let June, at her yesidence, Hunter and Castleragh tricts, Onancorre, the belowed wife of Haway Barnerr, ged 51 years.

OYFRIAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALITA,

1942 tone, 500-horse power,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's malls, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 16th lune, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and RING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 13th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 14th.

For particulars respanding freight and passage, with histration on an subjects connected with the PENIN-RULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 19th May, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent, on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe for vice versa), re-embarking within air smonths from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa), re-embarking within air smonths from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa), re-embarking within three months.

rice versa) re-embarking within three months.

THE PENINGULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY reserve the option of
forwarding all goods shipped by their steamers for Europe
through Egypt, either by rail or by canal, in their own
geamers or in vessels employed for the purpose.
HENRY MOORE, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENG-LAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEA-LAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM FACKETS.

LAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM FACKETS.

Under contract for a Monthly Mail Service.

The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tens, H. Grainger, commander, will leave Sydney at THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 4 pm., for SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND, and HONOLULU (Sandwich lelands).

Superior accommedation for saloon, secend cabin, and intermediate passengers, who can rely upon being provided with every comfort and attention in each department. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the second cabin at intermediate. Wines and spirits are extras. An experience surgeron accompanies the vessel.

The CITY OF MELBOURNE will connect at HONOLULU with the splendid American steamer AJAN, 2000 tors, 500 horse-power, Tais steamer has been expressly expected for un in connection with this line, and has accommedation for 250 raison and 200 steerage passengers.

Farties proceeding to the United States of America, or Barops should avail themselves of this route, which is preschable to all others, being through calm seas and avoiding slang sea voyage.

Silver Palace alsowing coaches run dally between San

sease to set others, peeng through caim sease and avoiding long sea voyage.
Silver Palace sleeping coaches run daily between San Francisco and New York. The transit by express being secondished in 5½ days, the whole journey may be confident of pleasure trip.

Trickets for passage will be issued, and every information supplied, on application to M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, Sydney.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON (CLARENCE RIVER), via NEW-CASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on FRIDAY NIGHT, will be closely. ## 10 o'clock.

For the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the
FLATYPUS, 48 hours after arrival.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PLATYPUS, 48 DOURS BIRT STITUTE.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

GREGOR, for GRAPPON direct, SATURDAY, at 9 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Offices—Commercial Wharf.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STRAM to the HUNTER.—

MORPETH.

OR MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE. OR MONDAY MURALITY OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street,

THE AUSTRALASIAN STRAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S STRAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangetirs, to-morrow afternoon,
Friday, at 4; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4. Fares.—Saloon, £5; return, £5 5s.
Cakin, £3; return, £1 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.

TO AUCKLANI).—Auckland, on or about Wedneaday,
15th June.

16th J TO MARYBOROUGH.-Black Swan, Thursday, 9th

TO ROCK HAMPTON.—Havilah, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.

TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Havilah will take cargo to be translipped at Bockhampton per Thomea.

TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Hoomerang, Saturday, 11th instant, at 3 p m., or immediately after the arrival of the English mail.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above boots.

the above ports.

So CaRGO received for the steamors going to Meiburne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of salling.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE. During the winter months it has been found expedient to BISPATCH the steamables trading to the various ports of CUERNSLAND, and also to MELBOURNE, at the miform hour of 4 P.M.; and to assist the management is carrying out this object, SHIPPERS are requested to explict their shipments NOT LATER than 3 O'CLOUR as the day of salling.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co., a Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—

will be dispatched from MKLBOURNE on the 11th June, Through tickets to and from all New Zealand perts
b dly the undersigned,
crates of passage, freight, and any information,

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street. OSBPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

OR A U C K L A N D direct.
The favourite steamship
H E R O.,
C75 tons register—300 borse power,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland,
to THURSDAY, the 2nd of June, at 4 p.m.
Gode received by Mr. W. R. HILL; free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE,
Astract-Street.

STRAM TO NEW CALEDONIA.—Steamship EAGLE, from Circular Quay, positively on MON-DAY, 6th June.

CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE,
BEGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION,

ARGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, be steamhips YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:

YOU YANGS, THURSDAY, June Jad, at 4,30 p.m., calling at BDEN.

Ion Strath's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and earge, Freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon is unofidable.

Fares—45: return tickets, 46 los.

Acturn tickets available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with uniced cabine for females and families.

MELBOURNE provider.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struib's Wharf.

Apply to MONTECTORIN, JUNEAU, and CO.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—CITY OF MELBOURNE sails in a few days. Latilley, Ireland, and Co.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens.—MYALL, on Friday. Broomfield and Whitsker, Albion Wharf. on Front, Broomised and Whiteker, Albion Wharf.

NANEUCKRA RIVER.—Schooper NANBUCKHA
new receiving cargo. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER, UNDAUNTED. Friday morning; freight 10s, W. SHORT, Victoria Warf. NOR CHARTER. The disc, fast-sailing barque FREETHADER, 250 tone, daily expected.
For particulars, spply to toney PRAZEB and CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Heater, THIS MORNING, at 10. MeriMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10. MeriMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10. KIAMA—Hilshing, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

LILABULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Henter, MONDAY, at noon.
SHOALHAYEN.—Hilsloop, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

DARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS daily.—
From King-street, 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, Kyde, 6:19 p.m.

GCOLESON, for LISMORE, Richmond River, 410, George-street.

JOHN DAY, Freight, &c., Stowart, Market Wherf.

JOHN DAY, GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

JOHN DAY, AND THE UNDERSIGNED are the SOLE AGENTS in Bydneyfor by Belsbarre's Celebrated Rheumake Drope.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street. RICHMOND RIVER.—Enterprise, This Evening
Freight or passage, W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

G. COLESON, for LISMORE, Richmond River.
This Day. Freight, &c., Stewart, Markt, Wharf.

ROR PORT MACQUARIE.—MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, on FRIDAY next, H.F. Camroux. From Perpanents, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Perpanents, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Calling at all wharfs on the river.
Fares at about half the railway rates.
Children, saloon return, 63 only mercial Wharf, on FRIDAY next. H. F. Gauroux.

SHIP DUNCRAIG, from Glasgow.—CUNSIGNEESE of goods by this vessel will please PASE ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Goods for which entries are not passed within seven days (the time sliowed by law) will be landed and stored, at consignees risk and expense, without further notice. Bills of lading must be produced and freights paid at the office of the undersigned before any goods can be allowed to issve the wharf.

CAIRD, FATERSON, and CO., Agenta. STEAM FROM MELBOURNE TO SYDNEY The steamship BLACK BIRD, 1000 Tone, W. Rouse, commander,

BLACK BIRD, 1000 Tons,

W. Rouse, commander,

on THURSDAY, and
from the Grafton Wharf, Sydsey, on THURSDAY, the

BRISBANE and

ROCKHAMPTON

(calling at GLADSTONE if smalleinst indue ment offers),

taking passengers and cargo at reduced rates.

For all particulars apply to

JOSEPH WAED and CO., Agents,

3, Bridge-street. CAIRD, PAIRROUN, and U.S., agental BARQUE MEDRA, from Liverpool.—TENDERS for REPAIRS to this vessel will be received by the understanded until noon of MONDAY, the 6th instant. Specifications may be seen on application to Captain BANKS, Exchange, from whom full information may be obtained daily, between 11 and 12 a.mm. RON, and CO. 3, Bridge-street.

S T E A M T O E N G L A N D.

Passage money, £16 and upwards.

Passage money, 216 and upwards.

"EAGLE" LINE OF PACKETS,
The celebrated steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
3500 toms, 500 house power,
Licuteannt JOHN GRAY, R.N.R.,
Will leave Hobsas's Bay,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th JUNE,
For LIVERPOOL direct.
This favourite steamer, so justly celebrated for her
regular passages, will be dispatched punctually to date;
and intending passengers are requested to make carry
application for space.
Farticulars as to rates of passage, dictary scales, plans
of cabin, &c., can be had on application to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS and CO., Melbourne.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
DANIBLL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

OR LOND O

The RIFLEMAN.

This favourite trader will be dispatched on the

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain LONG-MUIR; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. Wool received at FLOOD'S.

FOR LONDON.—Clipper ship, CALLER-OU, Al at Lloyd's, 674 tons register, Henry White, com-mender.

willis, MERBY, and LLOYD.
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received it Marsdan's.
WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—FOR LOVED TON.—Clipper ship TIVERTON sails first week in June. Al at Lloyd's; 1175 tons register. J. Smith, commander.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Al clipper ship NEREUS C-ptain M. Duggan, will have quick dispatch.

What f; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

IRST VESSEL for SHANGHAL—The Frenci barque FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, Captain Mounier, will sail from Sydney for Shanghai in a few days.

days.

For cabin passage only apply to THOMAS HALE, Exchange.

Exchange.

NOR HONGKONG. — The fine A 1 ship STIRLINGSHIRE, see tons, Captain M'Oulloch, will be dispatched DIRECT, on or about the 7th June.

Fer light freight or passage apply:

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

TOR HONGKONG.—The A1 barque MENAM, E. Wilsen, master.
For light freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

Exchange.

TOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA. — The favourite regular trader FRUITER, Stevens, master, will sail and of the week.

For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE; or C. SCHWEIG and CO., 57, York-treat

FOR OVALAU, AND OTHER SOUTH SEA

will have immediate dispatch.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly directed to the superior cabia accommodation of this vossel, while to shippers of live stock, from her wall-known carrying capabilities, ahe offers superior advantages.

For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

DRINGE OF WALES FOR FIJI.

Passengers to be on board on Friday Night, as ship pro-eds to sea early on Saturday morning. 2 borths disengaged.

FOR FIJI, FRIENDLY, AND NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.—The fine Brig KESTREL, Edmund Wadley, master, KESTREL, Edmund Wadley, master, being specially fitted for the trade, will meet with quick dispatch. Her cabin accommodation is unsurpassed, whilst passengers will have a liberal table, and recover personal attention. Is now loading at Graft in Wharf. For freight, passenger, and all particulars, apply to For freight, passenger, and all particulars, apply to N.E.—The KESTREL is admirably suited for the conveyance of live stock.

FOR FIJI, PRIENDLY, AND NAVIGATOR
ISLANDS.—The regular trader SUSANNAH
BOOTH, now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf, will
have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain
CLULOW: or to H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, John Lake, master, well and favourably known in this trade, will be dispatched in SATURDAY, 4th June.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York street; or E. VICKERY, Pitt-street.

E. VICKERY, Pitt. street.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS INTERESTED IN
POLYNESIAN LABOUR,—The harque WOOD.
LARRY, Captain M'Ausland, will be returning to the
islands with natives during the present season. Parties
who may be desirous of sending any home will have an
opportunity by this vessel. It will be necessary to state
the number to be sent, and the time they will be ready to
embark.

the number to be sent, and the time they will be ready to embark.

For further particulars, apply to F. L. BARKER, Rockbampton; to F. COLEMAN, Townsville; or R. TOWNS and CO., Sydney.

The ports in Queensland to be called at will depend upon the number offering at any particular port.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—C2 The clipper brig DERWENT, being under charter, will sail this week. For freight or passage apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

TOR WELLINGTON and LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER.—The fine Al clipper barque JOHN KNON, 350 tons, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched for the above ports in a few days.

For freight or passed apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotta-place.

THRULAR SAW LING OF SAILING FACKETS
FOR AUCKLAND.
CONSTANCE. Captain Gibbon ... (4th June, now
fast loading.
KATE ... Captain Cooper ... 16th June.
NOVELTY ... Captain Nearing ... 1st August.
Goods received FREE OF WHARFAGE at PATENT
SLIP WHARF for this LINE.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
LIOYd's-chambers.

Lloyd's-chambers.

COR LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND.—For Passengers or Freight.—The new A 1 French barque ALBXANDRINE, 350 tons, Captain Vangoyeux, will all for the above port in a few days.

Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

The clipper barque CELESTIA, 400 tons,

For Passengers Only.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD. YOUNG and LARK.

will be dispatched on the 37th

BARQUE STIRLINGSHIRE, from Glasgow.—All C. C.AIMS and ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in DUPLICATE at the office of the undersigned, by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognized.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agonte, 3, Bridge-street.

BHP NEREUS, from Liverpool.—ALL CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon THIS DAY (Thursday), or they will not be recognized.

SMITH, BEOTHERS, and CO., Agon's.

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agent's.

TOR SALE or CHARTER, barque Humberstone, at
Macnamara's W arf. Apply Captain Smith, on beard.

TOR PENVATE SALE, the barque AVERY,
Lendon, 343 tons register, now lying in Newcastle,
from Nelson, New Zealand. Docked and newly coppered
in London, December, 1809, and then received Lioyd's certifeate Al., eight years. The ship has a good coutift, sails
fast, carries a good carge, and is ready to proceed to sea
immediately.

For particulars apply to Captain Hill., on board;
ELDRRD and SPENCE, Sydney; or to CHARLES
F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle.

FOR SALE, ketch WALTER and JOHN, trading to Cape Hawke. John Booth and Co., 25, Bussex-at. TO CARPENTERS and SHIP WRIGHTS.—Certai.
work being required for the steamer Kiam. particdisposed to CONTRACT for the same can see the specifications in application at the I. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Phonix
Wharf.

Wharf.

R. N. S. N. CO.—TENDERS will be received up.

to noon on the 7th of June, from parties willing to furnish a PAIR OF FUNNELS, for the steamship PATERSON, according to specification at Company's Office. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

MEETINGS

PERMISSIVE BILL.—A Public MEETING to add to the Claims of a Permissive Bill will be held in the Presbyterian Schoolroom, Palmer-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 2nd, is connection with No. 56 Division Sons of Temperance. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 p.m.

Secretary to the Committee.

A USTRALASIAN DIVISION I. O. OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—MERTING, THIS BVEN.ISO, as the Methodist Church, Kent-street, near Kingstreet, at haif past 7 o clock p.m. Benefils, £1 per week, with medical attendance and medicale when sick.

Entrance, 3s. E. BYRNE, W.P.

THE Annual MEETING of the SYDNEY CITY MISSION will be held in the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY EVENING Best. E. W. Cameron, Eq., will preside.

NNIVERBARY TRA MEETING, TO-NIGHT. Temperance Hall, 6.30. Prince Alfred Band of Hope. Hon. Geo. Allen, M.L.A., to preside. Juvenile choir to sing. Tickets is, Juvenile night to-morrow. H.B. Lee.

NNISKILLEN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 25, MEETS THIS NIGHT, in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Chippendale. By order of W. M. BOBERT COLVIN, Sec.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.—NOTICE is bereby given, that a Public MEETING will be held at the Council Chambers, at noon en MONDAY, June 12th, for the purpose of nominating TWO ALDERMEN, is lieu of Mr. Thomas Shirley, resigned, and Mr. James Farr, whose seat becomes vacant under the 33rd section of the Municipalities Act. Nominations must be sent in to the Council Chambers, eddressed to the Returning-officer, before 6 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, June 6th, 1870.
WILLIAM BRYANT, Mayor and Returning-officer, Alexandria, May 28th, 1870.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS NITED PRAYER MRETING, at Temperance Hall, from 1 to 2 p.m., THIS DAY. Rev. A. C. SMITH will press de. Persons not able to spend the whole hour may enter and leave during any interval of singing.

PUBLIC NOTICES

OOL. SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES,
LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to
receive at the Wool Stores, known as the AUSTRALIAN
PRODUCE STORES, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied
by the late firm of "Irwin and Turner," wool, sheepstins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment,
and will make liberal allowances thereon.

JOLN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street,
Stores, Circular Quay.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue to receive WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW; HIDES, I.BATHER, &c., for sale by AUCTION or otherwise; and that his business will in future be conducted under the style of IRWIN and COMPANY.

DMPANY.

JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.

ydney, 26th April, 1870. C IRWIN and COMPANY,
WOOLBROKERS and GENERAL PRODUCE
AGENTS;
AUCTIONEERS, &c.
Offices—Custom House-buildings.
Froduce Stores—Circular Quay, opposite Water Police
Office.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,

and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Gircular Quay,
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yarda, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Fitt-atroet, Sydney.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,

E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
HODORARY Treasurers.

M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

O T I C E

The undersigned have THIS DAY ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP as AUCTIONEERS for the sale of STOCK and STATIONS, STATION PRODUCE, and all descriptions of REAL and PERSONAL ESTATES, at 246, Piti-street, Sydney, under the style of DAWSON and COMPANY, and respectfully solicit a chare of public patromage.

THOMAS DAWSON.

Sydney, let Pebrusry, 1876.

N THE ESTATE

Sydney, let February, 1876.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM LAMBELL, late of the Glebe, near Sydney, Carpenter, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the Trust Property Act of 1862, that ail creditors, and others having claims against the estate of the above-named WILLIAM LAMBELL, who died on or about the 18th day of February last, and administration of whose estate was, on the 17th day of March last, granted by the Suggense Court to W. WOODPORD, S. GOLDING and T.K. BOWDEN, the executors of the will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in full particulars of such claims to the said executors, or to the undersigned on their behalf, on or before the 15th day of July naxt; after which date the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this eighteenth day of May, AD 1870.

ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Proctors for the said Executors, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of good TORTOISESHELL, in any quantity.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.
MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51, Lower Pitt-street.
DAVID BROWN, Manager.

PRONIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING

A fale of the right to receive advances upon Shares will to be the on a Society's Office, Mort's buildings, Pitt-street. THIS DAY, Thursday, the 2nd June, at half-past 3 p.m., By order of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

PHENIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI., section 10, a distribution by builot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 2nd June, at half-set 8 are Pitt-street, Trace Date .

page 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

Notice.—Four PIGS, landed from the fixed on my primises on the 27th ultimo, and still remain unclaimed; it not owned within thirty days from this date the same will be sold to defray expenses.

WILLIAM HALL.

Pitt Town, May 30, 1870. CHALLENGE.—H. A. THOMPSON is open to RUN J. F. 18AACS for any stake. Man and money at "The Oxford," 8 p.m. To-night.

O'AL TAR.—The retail price of Coal Tar sold at the Gas Works is this day reduced from threepence to two pence per gallon for any quantity less than 50 gallons; the wholesale price remaining as heretofore, one penny per gallon for quantities of 50 gallons and upwards.

Gas Works, 1st June, 1870.

Oas Works, 1st June, 1870.

THE CABMAN who took a lady and gentleman from Newtown to Miller's Point on Tucsday night will please return the Book and piece of Munic left in his cab, to Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point.

OTICE. NOTICE.

Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentiet, begs to inform his patients that he has the has R MOVED to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

USTRALIAN IMMIGRATION TO FIJI.
Land Title guaranteed by the Home Government, being a grant of her Britannic Majesty's Ship Esk, 25th August, 1865.

August, 1850.

The undersigned has been legally empowered by the proprietor of a large tract of level ploughable land, situated at Nandi Bay, Vitileva, Fiji Islanda, to issue FREE LKASES for 5 years of 60 acres each, to parties desirous of engaging in cetten cultivation in Fiji.

Cotton grown in that district, by last mull's advice, was said at Liverpool for 3.6 spr b. Estimating the average returns per sere at only 200 be, of cotten per annum. So acres will yield to an industrious settler an annual crop worth over £1700 sterling, thus furnishing him with themeans of acquiring an independent position.

Vessels for Fiji constantly on the berth.

Apply to C. M. DRANE, Fiji Agency, 32, Bridgestreet, Sydney, New South Wales.

SHPWRECKED CREW OF THE WALTER HOOD.—Subscriptions for the above thankfully received until SATURDAY next, the instant, when we shall close our list. Amounts sent in will be achowledged in Monday's HERALD. A. B. ARMSTRONG and CO., Market Wharf

DUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT. GEORGE ATKINSON, Temporary Office 30%, George-street (west side.), for many years Obief Insurance clerk to the late firm of Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced uniness as FIRE, LIFE, and MARKINE INSURANCE BROKER, and HOUSE AGENT; and trusts, by strict integrity and promptness in all Cash transactions, to ensure public support.

Fire, Life, and Marine business shall have special personal strontion.

Fire, Life, and Marino bu incess shall have special personal attention.

Policies examined and New Insurances effected at most comomical rates.

House Agency upon new and equitable basis. Landlords' and Tenants' intervate equally consulted under personal supervision. RENTS and DEBIS COLLECTED. Terms,—The lowest remunerative adopted.

Reference kindly, pormitted to Messrs. JGHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

and CO., York-street.

TO LANDLORDS.—Gentlemen having PROPER
TIES to LET are respectfully invited to place them
in the hands of the undersigned for registration and persons
supervision in letting. Terms moderate. To apprary Office
395, George-street.

GEORGE ATKINSON, Agent.

TO TENANTS.—Tenants requiring HOUSES are invited to communicate with the undersigned, at his office, 305, George-street, nearly opposite Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, GEORGE ATKINSON, Agent.

MSUKANCES,—FIRE and MARINE risks effected with prempinors, care, and on economical terms, by the undersigned.

GEORGE ATKINSON, Agent, 305, George-atreet.

TENDERS

June, for the erection of an hotel, shop, and dwelling. Devomable and Castlereagh streets. Plans and specifica-tion, 191, Bourke-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited, to the 7:1

of June, for PAINTING of Houses and Awning. Specification at Mr. Greensway's, Cleveland-street, next door to Mr. White, plumber's.

deer to Mr. White, plumber s.

UPPLIES FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—
TENDERS will be received on or before the 25th of June next, at 2 p.m., by the Ordonnateur of the colony, 1873, and 1874:—
1. Ficur, 500 tons
Biscuit, 25 ditto
Dry vegetables, 100 d' to
2. Ceffee, 20 ditto
4. Rice, 16 ditto.
Terms may be ascertained by applying at the French Corsul's Office, daily, between noon and 3 o'clock.

TENDERS was ted, for brickwork in flues of a tubu boiler. P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney Foundry.

TENDERS required by the undersigned, for connectin premises in Market-street with the sewer in Charane street. Plan and specification at Mr. W. Evans's, 3: Market-street. Address tenders to Thomas Bray, Fiv

Then Ders.

Then D BICK, on board; or to ERMYM and CV, Spring acree.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS for the erection of a Public WHARF at the foot of Darlingstreet will be received up to the 7th of June. Drawings and specifiair as to be seen at the Council Chambers,

By order of the Mayor,

MARTIN GARDINER,

Council Clork and Surveyor.

ENDERS will be received until 9th June, for the Working Plant of the late Mr. James Tester, of 531 lbri kfield-hill, consisting of Horses, Drays, Carte, &c. All particulars can be obtained at the above addresse, of from the undersigned, to whom tanders must be addressed. June 1. JOHN HARVEY, 531, Brickfield-hill. BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—TENDERS will be received until 7 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, from persons willing to keep in repair for the current Municipal year the three public PUMP's in the said Berough.

The receivery information can be had on a province the contract of the contract

said issongh.

The recessry information can be had on application to
the Clerk at the Council Chambers.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest
or any tender. By order of the Mayor,

By order of the Mayor,

JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk,

Council Chambers, June 1, 1879.

A PIANOFORTE for SALE, price only £6 10s. Appl. No. 2, Kent-terrace, Newtown Road, S. Sydney. POR SALE, a broad of first class DORKINGS and HEN. Apply Lodge, Hyde Park. POR SALE, 2 good talking African Grey PARROTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tracings, quantities, &c., Go-Apply to C. GIBBONS, op. Sant Hills, Paddington.

To CONTRACTORS.—Tracings, quantities, &c., Go-Apply to C. GIBBONS, op. Sant Hills, Paddington.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

OHN REEVE, Smelter. CALL at STANFORD and CO.'S, George-atreet.

ETTERS for ROBERT ANDERSON, 54, Pitt-st., to be addressed in future to 18, Wynyard-square.

M. WALTER DAVIES, please call on H. MOON, Faient Slip Wharf. Important.

M. BENJAMIN IVEY, formerly of Chatham, England, auctioner and salimaker.—You are re-cue-ted to communicate your address to JOHN ROBIN-SON, R.M., H. M. S. Challenger, at Sydney.

LOST AND FOUND

OST, 2 KKYS, on purple velvet, about 5 weeks. A Reward if brought to Pierce, news agent, William-at OST, from 439, Cartlereagh-street, a large Liver coloured DOG, named "Noble." Anyone detaining ame will be prosecuted. 10s for information. OST, in George-atreet, on Wednesday evaning, a PURSE, contacting a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Mrs. PEARSON'S, 58 Market-atreet.

OST, on Tuesday last, in the neighbourhood of Bur wood or Cohcord, an old PURSE, containing a small man in gold and silver. A reward of 10s will be given to fet recovery, at Mr. TUENER'S, Post-office, Ocnocord.

ité recovery, at Mr. TURNER'S, Post-office, Concord.

OST, or supposed to have been removed in error during the saice at Chiford, or Grantham, Potta' Point, a private LEDCHER, of no value but to the owner. A liberal reward will be given on returning the same to A. A. DANGAR, 88, Clarence-street.

DEED LOST.—Conveyance from Trustece of the Balmain Metate to G. E. N. Weston, of Lot 2, Section 4. Whover will bring the same to G. P. SLADE, Etq. (at Messer. Robburgh, Slade, and Spain's), at the Exchange, will be rewarded.

TOUND, a sum of MONEY, in Wynyarder root. The owner can have same by applying and paying the co-t of this advertisement, (at 20, Upper Fort-street Nydney. TEN SHILLINGS REWARD. - STRAYED, on 27th, from Burwood, one black HORSE, branded J.E.— near shoulder, shod, and collar-mirked. E. McDONALD, Burwood Hotel, Burwood.

STOOK SHARES AND MONEY M O N B I

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, \$50,000.
Offices—61, Hunter-wirect, corner of Ritzabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and
others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan,
without their having to resort to extreme measures. This
Company will make such advances on the following casy
and equitable terms:—
Sums from \$5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and
other securities, repayable by weekly instalment's of ONS
SHILLING in the point, or arrangements can be made
for mentally or quarterly payments. Persona borrowing
\$5 receive \$4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

DISCOUTTED DALLY. Advances made on

Bo receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instal-ments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-lour hours after application, it securities approved of.

Forms and other informs/ilon can be had at the Com-pany's Offices. pany's Offices, Office hours, from 9t c 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

Office hours, from 9t c 6; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

M ONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY.

25, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradermen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from 55 to 5:1000, on security of two responsible householders. TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF Is in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining 55 receive \$5:10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

TARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, \$c., WITH. OUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may that greats on application.

FROM \$10 to \$5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEED?, FROM \$10 to \$5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEED?

TRUST MONEY to LEND on City Presholds, in sums E. W. MEREDITH, Solicitor, 68, Hunter-street. £1500 TO LEND, in one or more sums. BLLIS and MAKINSON, 89, Elizabeth-street. M ONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings
Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on
mortgage of approved freshold property.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

£700 QUEENSLAND Government DEBEN-BARTON and MELHADO.

BARTON and MELHADO have for SALE 200 Vic-torian Trunkey Shares; also Bank and Steam Shares

£4700 N. S. W. 5 per cent, DEBENTURES for SALE. FATTORINI and CO., 175 WANTED, Peak Downs, Commercial, and City Bank SHARES, FAT FORINI and CO.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Loan Office, 107, Eliz.-st.

M ONEY to LEND on Deeds of Freehold or Leasehold
LEA, 92, South Head Road.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Huntis-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, removed to 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-st. removed to 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-st.

A STROLOGY.—Events foretold. Private censultation, ls, by letter l4 td-stamps. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dontlat, 352, George-street, over Mountoastic's, Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial testh. Single booth from 56d; artificial palates repaired; children's testh regulated.

A MERICAN RESTAURANT, Wynyard-square.

Dinner from 12 to 4 p.m., three courses, 6d; table dripatch.

CHARLES WHATELY, Coach Builder, Manufactor, Newtown; City branch, 36, York-st. Estimates given DR. HARTMANN, Homecopath, has REMOVED to

D. BUIST and SON. - Planefortes, Harmoniums, Concertions, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st. DR. SCHUETTE, late Resident Physician and Sur geon at the Sydney Infirmary, has REMOVED to 129, Castlereagh-street.

DENTAL SURGERY. - 6, Bridge-street. Toothache cured, extraction 1s; filling with enamel, silver, or FRENCH Paper MODELS; ladies' materials cut an fitted. Miss Hayes, 167, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park

GEORGE ATKINSON, General Insurance Broker and House Agent, 305, George-atreet. GEORGE HOWELL, Tailor and Draper, 117, King-st. has removed to 417, George-street, next Lassotter's

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and work-manship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Planoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Meddock, bookseller, 383, George-street. MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 10, Wynyard-square MRS. GROCOTT, Stay Maker to the principal ladies of the colony, 25, Market-street East.

M. H. A. R. O. L. D. B. R. E. E. S. Architect and Surveyor, 19, Hunter-street.

M. R. B. S. K. E. L. L., (From Hanover-square, London,) may be convulted at Lauriston-terrace, Phillip street, Sydney.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rush-cutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

S. H. D O U G L A S S. 7. DRAFERY WAREHOUSEMAN, 445, George-street, Sydney. Country orders executed with care and punctuality.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen
Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait
Palnter in Crayons, 140, Pitt-street,
H. N.E. W.M.A.N. PHOTOGRAPHER,
12, South Head Road,
close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Sa PER DOZEN. J. YATES,

NEWMAN'S Royal Photographic Gallery, 392, George-street. Instantaneous Photographs taken of children.

SOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC.

OBGAN MUSIC.—A Collection of Pieces, composed for church use, by W. T. Best, in 3 books, such is; Hiles' Book of 18 Short Volunteries for organ, in 6d. J. HRADING and CO., Musicaellers, 356, George street. A CORE'S AUSTRALIAN SOOK MART.—The LARGEST and best selected collection in the colory of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS in all departments of LITERATURE. OATALOGUES sent post free. A liberal discount to SOHOOLS of ARTS, BOOK CLUBS, and Purchasers in quantities. J. J. MOORE, Importer of Books and Stationery, George-street, Sydney.

5 QUIMES Cream Laid Note PAPER, 1s. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, George-street. 250 THICK Cream Laid BNVELOPES, Is. 6d. W. A. COORE, Stationer, 670, George-street. BIBLES, Frayer Books, and Church Services, in every style of binding. W. A. COOK E, 670, George-street.

BRADSHAW'S GUIDE, now ready. GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street; and all Boodsellers.

SEWING-MACHINES, for domestic use, £3 5s, and upwards. Saddington and Sons, 162, Pitt-street.

A SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, first-class order. Terms, &c, 27, Union-street. WANTED, to buy, a second-hand Lockstitch MACHINE, Iredale, Bourke and Campbell sts. SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.]

SEWING-MACHINES (the Wheeler and Wilson), £8 10s. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-atreet. THE WANZER SEWING - MACHINE.

Price, from five guineas.
Used by the Reyal Family. Will do one-fourth more work, finish more neatly, and last longer in good condition, than any other machine.
Agents GIBES, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES. — Horsehair, Wool, Fibre; Flax Mattresses. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st. MATTRESSES cleaned and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-atreet.

REASON'S BEDDING WARRHOUSE,

REASON'S BEDDING WARRHOUSE,

REASON'S BEDDING WARRHOUSE,

REASON'S BEDDING WARRHOUSE,

R EASON'S
Hair
Pitre
Flax
Wool mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.
Made of the best materials.

Mattresses r made and returned same day.
7, Bridge-street.

REASON'S
BEDDING
WARRHOUSE,
7, Bridge-street. 7, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to SELL Counters, Shop Fixtures, Office Pancling, Sliding Seakos, &c. Jordan, 318, Pitt-st,

CARTER'S FURNITURE WARRHOUSE,
15, Jamison-street, near Bridge-street,

R. T. CARTER (late Lawson and Carter) begs to inform his customers and parties furnishing that he has just received a shipment of first-class goods, comprising—Walnut leo, occasional, and card tables; chiffonferes, all sizes, marble tops; canterbury, corner, and half-circular fansy whatnots; drawing-room fancy chairs; single and double marble top toilet tables, complete with handsome glasses, drawers, &c., and washstands to match fit sets or separate; superior quality toilet falsees, birds and mahogany; also, tawel horses, commodes with patent sir-tight pans, and a large sascritement of bedroom chairs; drawing and dining room furniture of all kinds; also suites in every material, very superior iron bedsteads, mattresses, pullissess, pillows, &c.

For SALE, cheap, a very handsome glass SHOW CASE, 17 feet long, well adapted for sublitting any heart-pith of goods.

cerription of goods.

OURLED Horschair, Pulu, Flock, Coir Fibre, and New
Nealand Flax for SALE, cheap. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

OHN BOOTH and CO., Timber Merchanis, 25, Sussex-street (adjoining A. S. N. Co.'s), and Saw Mills, Balmain, and Manning River. Every description of foreign and colonial timber, ironbark logs, palings, turnery, doors, asshes, cases, and mouldings on hand or made to order. DAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS is selling-off his large Stock, at Cost Prices, as he is leaving the colony. DAPERHANGINGS .- Call and see the Prices, before

E. CURTISS 344, Geo.-at. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING.—Estimates given for repairs to houses, at COST PRIUR, to clear-oil the large stock of materials, as I intend leaving the colony. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street. 100,000 FEST G. and T. Oregon Flooring at reduced prices. Goodlet and Smith. PITCH Pine Flooring 1 and 11 in. American shelving and clear pine. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-at.

EARTHENWARE Drain Pipes, paving and garden edge tiles, chimney pots, &c., &c. Goodlet and Smith. 400,000 PEET Baltie Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay. 500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Coder, Shingles. HOLFE, Circular Quay. DAMP WALLS.—The ONLY permanent cure is WBSTLEY'S IMPERMEABLE PAINT, guaranteed from damp for ten years. Sample walls—Golding's, 604, Brickfield-hill. Tentimonials at Cooper's, 434, George-street. Nc. 2 Desideratum is manafactured to that any intelligent person can use it. Price 50s per 160 lb. Applications for information to be addressed to C. J. Westley, Missenden Road, Newtown.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE, a 4-roomed Brick Verandah COTTAGE.

Price, £169. Apply Harris, 25, Botany Road North.

TO CAPITALISTS and others.—The undersigned has for SALE a valuable Leasehold PROPERTY.

In a small capital, there is no better opportunity for investing; or for a capitalist, it will afford immediate price terms, as there is a tenant propared to take the place at a good renist.

For full particulars, apply

EDWARD F. WAY,

4, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DALMAIN.—For SALE, convenient Family DWELL
1NG, near the steam Ferry, and close to the water, chinalising 8 rooms and kitchen, gardon, and every convenience. C. H. MAY, 109, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, and Darling-street, Balmain.

CHIPPENDALE.—For SALE, 4-room brick HOUSE,

CHIPPENDALE.—For SALE, 4-room brick HOUSE, price £200. C. H. May, 109, Elimbeth-st., Sydney.

PARE ALE.—A FARM at Bankstown, of 50 acres, divided into three paddocks, improvements combining of Brick Dwelling-house of 7 rooms, kitchen, stable, sheds, flower garden, and orchard, newly trenched and planted; never failing supply of water. Terms liberal, For particulars apply to ELLIS and CO., 763, Georgestreet South.

ENGINE ASHES, suitable for foot paths, may be had at the GASWORKS, 6d, a ton being given by the Company for their removal.

Company for their removal.

OUBLE BAY.—For Private SALE, at a low figure, that favourably situated Villa RESIDENCE and GROUNDS on Double Bay, now in the occupation of Colenel Richardson. Terms, libera, RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street,

South.

and four between H. R4. iverpod-

, SHOP, 1 kitchen

ke-street; de Park; with fit-George

ET, suit-A L D .e charged tu, psyable

and Bunis

wa floors,

SUPREME COUNT-WEDNESDAY. SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before Bits Honor Mr. Justice Cherris and a jury of four.

EMERY V. BARCIAY.

This was an action for tree pass on the free selection of plaintif, Willism Emery, at Brown's Mountain, Illawarra, by the defendant, Isaac Burchy, also a free selector. The case had been siready tried before his Honor the Chief Justice and a jury of four, and a verdiet found for the plaintiff, with £50 damages. A new trial, however, had been ordered by the Court, and it was in pureuance of such order that the case now came on to be tried a second time.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Butler, instructed by Massra. Fitzkardings and Son, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Alterney-General and Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Meeers, locton and Son, for the defondant.

Jury-Mr. Robert Downing, of Pyrmon Bridge Road, Glebe, near Sydney; Mr. Edward Dawson, of Randwick, near Sydney; Mr. Thomas Dawson, of 105, Prince-street, Sydney; and Mr. Thomas Bernard Boaring, of Baptiststreet, Reidern, near Sydney.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

IN EQUITY.

Before his Honor the Primary Judge (Mr. Justice

INSOLVENCY COURT.
WEDNISDAY.
BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.
In the estate of James Lomax, a third meeting. Three debts were proved.
In the criate of John O. Wascoe, a third meeting. One dath was moved.

Jobt was proved.

In the estate of Dale and Cullen, a third meeting. The assignee was directed to allow Dale his household furniture and wearing apparel, and Cullen his wearing apparel. In the estate of Mary Finn, an adjourned special meeting. Two creditors were examined respecting their claims, which were admitted.

ch were admitted.

Thomas C. Valentine, a special meeting, c debts were proved, and one stands over.

the state of Augustus A. Luckerstein, a special ing. Three debts were proved.

SUBENDER.

SUBENDER.

James Kelly, of Shellharbour, farmer. Liabilities, £109

2.24. Assets, £7. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.
Charles Joseph Arnold, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, lumber. Liabilities, £45 4s. 6d. Assets, £7. Mr. Iarkensie, official assignee.
George Watkins, of Pitti-street, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £125 10s. Assets, £30. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

gentleman. Returnable, 9th June. Mr. Sempill, official masignes.

COURT MUSINESS.

Thursday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motions: By Official Assigness to confirm the plans of distribution in the following estates:—1. Estate of Charles Scott, a first dividend of 'is 6 15-464 in the £ upon concurrent proofs and preferent proofs in full. 2. Estate of Thomas Cowper, an account current showing the disposal of the neses realised.

4. Estate of Nathan Bimmenthal, an account current showing the disposal of the neses realised.

4. Estate of Nathan Bimmenthal, an account current showing the disposal of the assets realised. Motion for attachment—adjustmed hearing: James Sime Univ. Motion: Estate of Fluward Carrigate, estate of Laune Engleson, estate of Waiter Itiampeon Cooper, estate of Edward Plant Swain, estate of Thomas Horner, estate of the Currawang Copper Mining Company, control of Many Whitehead for ratification or otherwise of the Currawang Capper Mining Company, control of Many Whitehead for ratification or otherwise of otherwise of direction of

utime.

Triay, 3rd June, at 11 a m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles George Murray, special meeting, for proof of debta and camination of the ine-lyent. George Von Meyer, adjourned single, from the 2oth May. William Hartley and Frank Hobinson, adjourned single, from the 2oth May latt. Frederick John Eston, adjourned special, for proof of debta, from the 2th May.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Meetra, Love, Pay, Highes, Chapman, Macintosh, and G. Hill.

Nino persons were flued for drunkencess—som; ös., and others 10s.

Mary M'Laughlin was found guilty of being an idle and sorderly person, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three

disorderly person, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three nonths.

William Lancaster appeared before the Court on two charges of feloniously uttering forced cheques. Detactive Pewell apprehended him yesterday, when, in reply to the charge, he said that he received the cheques of a man named Day, a resident in Windsor, in settlement of some betting transactions on the last day of the late Bandwick race meeting. Robert H. Barry, of George-street, (deposed that on last Saturday evening the prisoner purchased of him a pair of beots, the price being 12s. 61, and in payment tendered a cheque (produced), purporting to be drawn by "William Long," on the South Head Road beauch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, for payment of £7; he offered to endorse it; witnessed in reply, "If it is William Long," cheque it is all light"—meaning the spirit unerchant of that name; and nave him £67s. 6d., to make up the assount; on Monday, took the cheque to the bank, and it was returned to him narked "no account." In the second case, Barnard M Laughlin, of South Head Road, publican, deposed that on the evening of Saturday, the 14th May, the prisoner acked him to cash a cheque (produced), purporting to be drawn by "Wim Long," on the Bank of New South Welse, for payment of £10; he said that it was the chaque of the wine merchant of that name, and wilness, after prisoner had endorsed the document, gave him bank notes for it; prisoner then treated all hands. Romanded for a week.

These pieces are discharged, and other three were

There prisoners were discharged, and other three were remanded.

On the summons paper were twelve cases, of which two were dismissed, three were postponed, and two were not proceeded. Thomas Keenam pleaded guilty to an information in which John H. Rarl charged him with having assaulted him while he, in the performance of his daty as a balliff, distrained upon his goods for rent, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s. In Muston v. Packer, for assault, the defendant was fined is. Orders were taken without opposition in Adkin v. Ogden for wages, Moon v. Moon for maintenance, and Dewnes v. Lavender to obtain possession from the tenant of premises situated at Pyrasont. Isaac Shaftron v. Rackael Shaffron is a case in which complainant, in his information, alleges that on the 11th day of August, last year, the defendant, "in the testimony she gave on eath in her examination before George Rangick and Michael Chapman, Requires, two of her Majesty's justices of the peace, upon the hearing of a certain complaint (in which she sued Isaac Shaffron as her husband for a maintenance, and in which an order was made in her favour) did falsely, wickedly, wilfully, and corruptly commit wilful and corrupt perjury." Mr. Roberts appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Redenas for the defence. Isaac Shaffron deposed that on the occasion referred to in the information the defendant aware that she took no diverce's in consequence whereof an order was made by the Court to pay money for her support. She also swore that she dold not in 1868 sign any paper in reference to the parties before the Court. The peculiarity of this case consists in the following circumstances:—They were married in Queensiand, in 1862. Alexander B. Davis, minister of the Vark-street Synagogue, deposed that he has documents in reference to the parties before the Court. The peculiarity of this case consists in the following circumstances:—They were married in Queensiant in Sydney supplemented by a religious marriage by the liev. A. B. Davis, at the Vork-street Synago Three prisoners were discharged, and other three were

WATER POLICE COURT.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNIBALY.

REVORE his Working too Water Police Magistrate, and Messers. Hais, Evens, Chatfield, Hill, Cohen, Levey, and J. H. L. Scott.

Several drunkards were fined.

Thomas Colline was sent to gaol for two months under the Vagrant Act, as an incorrigible drunkard; and Ann Casey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment upon a similar charge.

Hens Hamblin, seeman of the ship Ben Lomond, charged with descring from his vessel, was discharged, the ship having gone to see. Charles Sothern, cook on board the Essel Black, was sent to gaal for two months, for assaulting T. J. Sivier, master of the vessel. William Milne, charged with descring from the ship Brucklay Castle, was discharged, the vessel having left port.

Michael Connelly, charged with indecent behaviour in George-street, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, Milnen Hartzell, for a similar dence, in Underwood-street, was fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment.

Bridget Little pleaded guilty to using obscene language in Hurrington-street, and was fined 5s., in default twesty-four hours' imprisonment, for similar offences.

James Wanisas, convicted of furiously driving a hores in Builling-street, was fined 20s., with 2s. 64. costs.

Robert Craig and John White, young lade, charged with riotus behaviour at Balusia, were fined its, with 2s. 64. costs.

Henry Walker, charged with placing a form upon the

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT,

Banco Court,—Emery v. Barclay, part heard; Waish v. Kerr
con, Deloes v. Montague, London Chartered Bank v. Blackwoo

After morning service in Christ Church the members assembled in the City Hall, when the Bishop of Newcastle opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Synod roll was called, and the following members wive present:—Clergy: Reva. Canon Child, F. W. Adams, R. Chapman, A. Glennie, J. Blackwood, A. R. Saleyn, S. Simm, L. Tyrrell, J. R. Thackeray, J. J. Nash, B. F. Skaw, F. D. Bode, W. E. White, W. S. Wilson, J. Shaw, H. S. Millard, J. S. Wood, Harband Smith, A. Shaw, Laymen: Messra. Hannell, Parnell, Bolton, J. R. Bingle, W. Brockes, W. Keene, Ogden, Bell, Thompson, Holms, M. Donall, Lethbridge, White, and Little.

The Bisnor then delivered the following address:—My dear Brethren of the Clergy and Latty,—My address at the opening of our last session of Synod, just before the meeting of our first Previncial Synod, was so long that I desire, in my present address, to be as brief as possible, will therefore at once proceed to the consideration of the subjects to which I propose to call your attention.

These subjects may be thus classed:—

1. These portions of the Church of England which are versual to and more attentions of the extension of the care.

own diocose, are:

Our Church in England.

In b Irish Church.

The Provincial Synad of New South Wales.

Our Church in England.

3. The Provincial Synch of New South Water,
1. Our Church in England.

If the Colonial Church has her trials to bear and her
difficulties to encounter, our Mother Church in England is
certainly at this time not free from many grave anxieties.
Her faith is assailed by opinions, which tent on the one
side to superstition, and on the other side to infidelity,
white her social position is endangered by the threatening
of probable dissestablishment.

Her trials, with respect to faith, are clearly set forth in
the following passage, taken from the last charge of the
present Archbishop of Canterbury, delivered when his
Grace was Bishop of London, in December, 1866.

"As an illustration of the actual state of things which
exists among us, I will point to the undoubted fact that,

of these achools mean this, or are conscious of it, but I tremble for the consequences of either system fairly developed."

Such are the dangers now threatening our Church in Ragland with respect to be faith. And with respect to the loss of her present acoulal position, her diseatabilishment and partial diseandowment, many of her sincere members, even some of her bishops seem to consider such an event not very far distant. The present Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to have scentioned ten years as the period, before the end of which the diseatabilishment; of the Church of Ragland may possably take place.

The prospect of such an event, of so wast a change, sumt be a source of great anxiety to the rulers, and the sincere members of our Church in Ragland; and to make provision for such a charge must be a work of anxious care even to those who may expect more good than evil from it. And this is the best encouragement far them, as for ourselves, in very similar circumstances, that many do expect good to result from such a change—that when it does court, it will have been brought about in some degree by the friends, as well as by the enomies of the English Church. For many events have, during late years, induced carnest Christians to consider a Church establishment, with its State dignities, and State funde, and State control, to be no minized good, and therefore the diseatablishment of the Church to be no unmixed evil. I will briefly mention some of the events which have produced this feeling:

1. The success and progress of the uncatablished Rolescoal Church in the United States of America.

2. The growth of the dissenting religious bodies in Regland.

2. The energy and growing stability of the Free Church of Scotland, after withdrawing voluntarily from all State and and State control.

2. The energy and growing stability of the Free Church of Scotland, after withdrawing voluntarily from all State and and State control.

3. The energy and growing stability of the Free Church as dand State control.

4. The ene

(b.) But when property is devoted to religious purposes, to the service and worship of God, is it not sacilized to threat it from such purposes. The property bed uniquely from others, cannot to truly said to be devoted to God. God will indigenantly refers the profered grift. This cur i brosed Lord teaches us when he charged the Phariness with the vices the proferies the profered grift. This cur i brosed Lord teaches us when he charged the Phariness with the vices the process in present distances at the content of the process of the process

Synod, which is the aignest deilberative assembly of our Church in this colony.

It. This first alteration would also facilitate the correction of another regulation, which was felt to be objectionable in our late Provincial Synod, and which I believe to have been a mere oversight in our constitutions—anamly, the President of the House of Representatives having a casting vote, when the vote is taken by dioceses; for it seems to be quite unreasonable, that the single vote of the President should count as the vote, of a whole diocese of the same should count as the vote, of a whole diocese of the amount of the President for the Synod might propose any subject for candidation, and that any such proposal might be entertained and acted upon; so that the Provincial Synod, that any member of the Synod might propose any subject for enabled and acted upon; so that the Provincial Synod might consider any subject, express an opinion upon it, or report upon it, as the phrase is, but could not come to any decision of determination upon it, binding a single person, unkes the subject had been one of joint reference from all the Diocesan Synode—with the one exception of a subject referred to it by one Biocesan Synod—after the Bishop of that Biocesan Synod—after the Bishop of that Biocesan Synode—with the one exception of a subject resumment of the Provincial Synod. It is the inferior body which examines and reports upon a subject to the asperior body for its decision; as in Parliament, a committee reports either to the Council or to the Assembly. I consider it, therefore, subversive of the proper position of the Provincial Synod that it should consider subjects, and report upon them to the Council or to the Assembly. I consider it, therefore, subversive of the proper position of the Provincial Synod that it should consider subjects, and report upon them to the Council or to the Assembly. I consider it, therefore, subversive of the proper position of the Provincial Synod that it should consider subjects, and report upon that th

should be thought that the last rule would make the business to be brought before the Provincial Synod, I would suggest a fourth and last alteration, which would remove any such fear.

It instead of limiting the power of the Provincial Synod, as it now does, to the making ordinances and determinations only in matterswhich, with one exception, are referred to it by all the Diocessan Synode scieting in the colony, I would propose to allow the Provincial Synod to make ordinances and determinations in all matters referred to it by all the Diocessan Synode (for our Church will soon have five Diocessan Synode in existence in this colony), the decision or determination being binding upon the diocess or diocessan Synode in existence in this colony), the decision or determination being binding upon the diocess or diocessan synode in existence in this colony), the decision or determination being binding upon the diocess or diocessan synode and upon none other. Commending these suggested alterations to your careful consideration, I would now refer to the one sole determination made by the late Provincial Synod, which I venture to pronounce lilegal, ultra virus, beyond the powers of the Provincial Synod as Isal down in our constitutions.

The question is one of importance having reference to the constitutions of our Provincial Synod, it is one also of considerable nicety, and the legal members of the Provincial Synod have been much divided in opinion respecting it.

Let me, therefore, ask your best attention while I lay this subject before you as clearly as I can.

In the 7th clause of the Sydney Presentation Ordinance of 1869, an appeal was authorized to the Provincial Synod, or to a committee sponding the that the appointment of such a committee by the Provincial Synod was, in the language of our Constitutions, making a determination. But by the 24th Constitution, making the ommittee was in existence when the Provincial Synod met and no one denies that the appointment of such a committee by the Provincial Synod was, in t

be referred to again. Now the appointment of this committee of appeal by the Provincial Synad, was not a subject of joint reference to it from all the existing Diocesan Synads, but solely from the Synad of the Sy tary Diocesa. It therefore seems to me, and to others, that the Provincial Synad, in appointing this committee of appeal, at the request of only one Diocesan Synad, set all liegally, sizes eight of the Synad, set all liegally, sizes eight of making determinations by the 24th Constitution.

The learned Chancellor of the Sydney diocesa supported in the late Provincial Synad the appointment of this committee of appeal, and afterwards, as there was much difference of opinion respecting the legality of this appointment, draw up an elaborate epinion in support of the action thus taken by the Provincial Synad. This opinion of the learned Chancellor is printed in the "Anstralian Churchmen," of June 5th, 1809, and contains, as we may rost of this committee of appeal.

The greater portion of this opinion is taken up by full and clear preliminary remarks, tending to show what the point in debate really is, and to separate from it other points which might be confused with it; and the real point no debate is then agreed and decided in the following passage:

"I am unable to see what there is to prevent any persona, be they bishop, elegymen," or nominators, coming before the Synad, er a portion of the Synad, with reference to a

in debate is then agreed and decided in the following passage:

"I am unable to see what there is to prevent any persona, be they bishop, clergymen, or aominators, coming before the Synod, or a portion of the Synod, with reference to a matter on which they and they alone are interested, obtaining a decision which may be binding on them, and will certainly be binding on no one else. Such a decision is not a decision of the Previncial Synod, in its character of Provincial Synod, but of a body chosen to act in the matter, became it constitutes in whole or in part the Provincial Synod, may they of the case nothing short of actual probabilism in the Constitutions of the Previncial Synod, meeting for any other objects than the two above-mentioned, and which form the subject of the 24th Constitution, could prevent the Synod from cutering on any business which it might desire to take up. The practical utility, however, of its taking up any matters other than the two specified, depends on the circumstances of each case. If a more expression of opinion is required, such action may be highly useful; and if any partice, having a dispute to settle, choose to refer it to the decision of the Synod, it may or may not, according to the nature of the case and the position of the parties to each other, be expedient for the Synod to consent to act in the matter. The particular case under consideration commended itself to the Provincial Synod as one expedient to the deals with, and I have now stated the grounds on which, in my opinion, it was competent for the Synod to consent to act in the matter. The particular case under consideration commended itself to the Provincial Synod as one expedient to think, that it is quite inconclusive as regards the point in the date.

All will allow there is nothing to prevent anyone coming before the Frovincial Synod, or a portion of the Synod, and obtaining an opinion (that is the proper term, not decision) which shall be binding upon him from his own previous promise or bond to that effect. No o

the request of one Diocesan Synod, while the 24th Constitution prohibits it from making any such determination, except at the united request of the existing Diocesan Synods.

Again, all will allow, that the opinion of such a portion of the Synod would be the opinion of a body chosen to act in the matter—and if this chosen body was really in existence, or was brought into existence scording to the constitutions, or a joint reference from all existing Diocesan Synods, there could be no objection to its acting in the matter of such appeal, if it was willing to do so; but the next of such appeal, if it was willing to do so; but the real unanswered objection is, that the body chosen to act, was not in existence and could not be legally brought into existence, as a subject of reference for the single Dioceso of Sylutcy.

Further, all will allow, that nothing but express prohibition could prevent the Provincial Synod from entering upon any business and taking it up, is meant the considering any proposed subject, and expressing an opinion take up any business and taking it up, is meant the considering any proposed subject, and expressing an opinion take up any business so as to make a determination respecting it, or merely reporting upon it; but it cannot take up any business so as to make a determination respecting it, unless south business be subject of joint reference for all existing Diocesan Synods—and the real question in debate is, whether or no the late Provincial Synod, did make a determination at the request of only one Diocesan Synod, and thus violate the 24th Constitution.

Once more, we may all allow, that the particular under doneleration was one expedient to be dealt with, and we may lament that the restrictions of the 24th Constitution playing prevented it being dealt with; we may see the folly of such an awkward unnecessary mode of procedure, as to require a joint reference for every existing Diocesan Synod, to make a determination which has reference to, and is desired by, only one diocese; we may thu

the business to be brought before our Synod in the present session.

II. Our own Diocese: With respect to which I would divite your attention for a short time. Ist, to our Church services: 2nd, to our Church finances.

Since we leat met in Synod, the old diocese of Newcastle has been legally divided; and by the installation of Hishop Tunner, at Armidale, in September last, the long-pending establishment of the diocese of Gratton and Armidale has been happily completed.

This event has left to us a diocese of reasonable size, divided out into clearly-defined curse or church districts; and it is my chief duty and care, as Bishop of the diocese, to see that these districts are provided with earnest missionary clergymen, and that those clergymen receive, at all events, a moderate maintenance.

I may then, first mention, as a matter for congratulation.

divided out into clearly-defined cures or church districts; and it is my chief duty and care, as Bishop of the discence, to see that these districts are provided with earnest mischany clergymen, and that these clergymen receive, at all events, a moderate maintenance.

I may then, dirst mention, as a matter for congratulation, that every cure in this Dioceseia now filled, that we have one candidate for Orders training at St. Augustine College in Rapland, and another residing with the able incumbent of the Casellia district, while within the last few months, I have received four applications from persons who desired to be employed in this Piocese, as catechiat; one of which applications I have accepted, while I felt it necessary to define the other three.

Our Diocese then is supplied with clergy, anticient for the present and for the immediate future: and this, as I have said, may be considered a matter for congratulation. But let me not be misunderstood. I by no means desire to have it supposed, that the circles of additional clergymen, would not be a great benefit to the Diocese, that some of our church districts are not unduly large, and some of our church districts are not unduly large, and some of our church districts are not unduly large, and some of our chergy seriously overworked. No, there is ample work in our Diocese for additional elegymen, but there is no immediate preject of obtaining the additional funds necessary for their support. The cause of this dediciency of funds I will explain to you presently—while I now again assert, that the fact of all the present cures in the Diocese being supplied with clergymen, and there being three candidates training for the ministerial during the present cures of their uninsterial during have a supplied to the present cure of the districts and in some cases, overwhelming pressure of their uninsterial during have a supplied to the comment of the comment of the district will be ievested. Next year I hope one extensive district will be divided, and Demman made the c

bleesing may rest upon me in the performance of this duty.

2. The next subject is our Church finances,
On this subject id on not wish to lead you into any wide field of inquiry, or perplex you by alluding to many different funds: for the present position of our diocess with respect to one fund is so overwhelmingly important that it will be best for direct your attention to it alone. The fund to which I allude is that derived from Government grants towards the stipends of the clergy; and the clergy.

You must all be aware that State ald towards the support of the clergy in one gradually cossing, as the clergy receiving Government stipends, either die, or leave the colony, or from any cause relinquish their ministerial duties. And you probably know that many years ago we adopted in this diocess the just and wise rule of placing all these Government stipends into a common rund, from which each clergyman was to receive £100 a year towards his support. Also by another rule of the Diocess, every clergman in full orders was entitled to a minimum stephen of £200, with personage; the first £100 being derived from this diocess, in comparison with other diocesses of our Church in this colony, is a very poor diocess. We have no wealthy populous netropolia, and we have only one district which can be correctly called a squatting district, such districts in pother countries (which we hope may again return;), being a clerk of provide their own families with the necessaries of Hie. The consequence is that, which have a resident clergymen and tensor ferrores, directs, inhabited by small settlers and tensor ferrores, directs, inhabited by small settlers, even very extensive districts, which have a resident clergymen, are so poor that they do not contribute that annual.

Figure 2. The consequence is that, we have a resident clergymen, are no poor that they do not contribute that annual.

Figure 3. The consequence is that, which have a resident clergymen, are to poor that they do not contribute that annual.

Figure 4. The conseque

| 1870 | 1870 | 1875 | 18800 | 11 | 1890 | 1890 | 1870 | 1870 | 1870 | 1900 | 12 | 1890 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 180

2. £160 7. 1090 12. 1300
3. 300 8. 1100 13. 2006
4. 500 9. 1300 14. 2100
5. 600 10. 1300 14. 2100
5. 600 10. 1300 14. 2100
This £2200 being the whole amount now received.
Haw can these deficiencies be made up. There are three ways in which this necessary work might be artempted.

1. We might do nothing—allowing the deficiency to increase took year, with the vain idle hope that each year increasing collections might be made to meet it. Even in these depressed times, I trust that no member of the Synod would approve of such a course. It would greatly increase the difficulty of keeping up each year our Church work at its present standard, without any possible advance. There would be no endowment to depend upon—anthing permanent; all would be uncertain, and much retrograde, having nothing each succeeding year to rely on but uncertain chance.

2. We might endeavour each year to collect a sun satisfeient to provide a necessary of the world have to provide £2000, or 6 per cent. debentures, and if a styend of £200 fell in, we should have to provide £4000. This would be a very sure and sufficient node of meeting the difficulty, and supplying the deficiency. But is it practicable, is it possible, that this discose in any times, and especially in those times of depression, could contribute not for one year only, but for a period of fifteen years an additional £2000 or £4000 each year, as the case might require? I think not. And as up past appeals to the discress have been most successful, because, as many of the laity of our Church have told me, the require in the discress have been most successful, because, as many of the laity of our Church have told me, the require in the discress have been most successful, because, as many of the leity of our Church have told me, the require if which is reasonable and moderate, and practicable, with the Lord's blessing, sad which would accompish all that is required. If we divide the whole period of lifteen years during which government stipends our in the collection of the prevents a

she had been well accomplish all that is required. If we divide
the whole period of fifteen years during which Govern
part stepted may be falling in, before they are all last,
loss during the five years, a cflb of the actual loss during
the no difficulty in collecting throughout the dolones, during
each year of the two years, a cflb of the actual loss during
the five years, in my estimate the opposite the property of the wines, and consequent necessary
will be—1870, norbing; 1871, 4:100; 1872, 4:500; 1873, 4:500; 1874, 4:000; making as all 1:1900 for the bright of the property of the wines, and consequent necessary
will be—1870, norbing; 1871, 4:100; 1872, 4:500; 1873, 4:000; making as all 1:1900 for the bright of the property of the wines, and consequent necessary
will be—1870, norbing; 1871, 4:100; 1872, 4:500; 1873,
4:500; 1874, 6:000; making as all 1:1900 for the bright of the property of the whole sumual dediction; of 2:600
white, with 2:000 reads the disclosers of the first of the continuation of the proposed which the research of the continuation of the proposed which the area does not continued falling and these continuation of the proposed with the first of the continuation of the proposed with the continuation of the continuat

On reassembling at three o'clock the address was acknowledged; and a vole of thanks awarded to the president (the Bishop) on the motion of Mr. R. W. Thompsonseconded by Mr. Frank White.

The accretary, the Rev. W. S. Wilson, presented the report of the Diocesan Council for 1870, and moved that it he received.

Mr. Language of the presented the annual statement of accounts, which was received.

The Bev. Canon Chilin brought up the report of the committee for the management of the Diocesan Book Depository for 1869, showing a total sale of 4888 volumes during the year, in addition to a large number of tracts, &c. Several consignments had been received.

Mr. Kenne, F. K. S., brought up a report on the Clergy Widow and Orphan Fund, showing a sum of £500 twested in Government debentures to the credit of the fund.

After the reception of notices of motion, the Synod adjourned at half-past 5 until 7 o'clock pm.

At the evening sitting several bills were formally read a first time.

All the bills were made an order of the day for the fellowing day, and this being the whole of the first day's tablescent.

lowing day, and this being the whole of the first day's business, the Synod adjourned until Thursday at 10 o'clock, the president prenouncing the benediction.

(From the Railway Record.)

(From the Railway Record.)

A CONTENDOMARY who, in the most real and serious meaning of the word, is great at statistics and the inferences derivable from them, reminds us of the large number of ocean-telegraph companies which have been launched within the last few months. The successful laying of the French cable caused an affairin of projects of this class. No less than thirteen were brought forward together, all but simultaneously. Omitting those which lave either been withdrawn or superseded, we have a list of ten which keep their ground, and the capital represented by them is as follows:

1. British Indian Submarine Telegraph—Succession to Adea and Bombay.

25, 200,000

2. Falmouth, Gibraitar, and Maita.

360,000

3. Great Northern Telegraph—extension and purchase of lines in Northern Rurope.

400,000

4. International Mid-Channel.

525,000

5. West India and Panama.

650,000

5. British Indian Ratension—Ceylon, Singapore to Hongkong and Shanghai—dirst section.

650,000

8. British Australian.

300,000

8. British Australian.

400,000

9. British Australian.

400,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. Great Northern.

600,000

9. British Control Telegraph—China and Japan Extension.

600,000

9. Great Northern.

600,000

9. British Submarine Telegraph—China and Gould Pacific.

600,000

9. Great Northern.

600,000

9. Great Northern.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. Great Northern.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. Great Northern.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

9. British Australian.

600,000

10. Franama and South Pacific.

800,000

10. Franama and South Pacific.

800,000

10. France of the extralian.

The usual monthly meeting of the society was held last night at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. The attendance was large. Mr. Jeseph Thompson, one of the vice-presidents of the society, occupied the chair. Among the exhibits were two or three fine collections of our camelliar. A specimen of the librious plant Eucharis Amazonica from the garden of Mr. H. Prince, Craigend, was very much admired, as also was an unusually good specimen of Cypripedium insigne from Greenoskes. Both those plants were well-grown, and their glossy follage was aurmounted by a minature, forcet of spikes, terminating in large heads of fewers. A new plant shewn by Mr. H. Cocks, Aphelandra Revisinfa roses, also attracted attention. We append the total collections of the Exhibits.

Mer. Janis roses, also attracted attention. We appear the secretary's list of

Mr. Luke Wooff, gardener to Mr. Henry Prince: A fine pot specimen of Rucharia Amazinica, having six fine heads of flowers. The specimen was considered the best seen in the colony, and the meeting expressed their approbation by recording a special vote of thanks to the exhibitor for his skill in obtaining such a fine specimen.

Mr. George Mortimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort: A magnificent specimen of Cypripining insigns. The plant in question contained over sevenicen fully expanded flowers. This, like the preceding plant, was highly commended by the meeting. Mr. Mortimore also exhibited a splandid collection of camelias, comprising the best kinds in cultivation.

mended by the mensury, application collection of camellian, comprising the best kinds in sultivation.

Mr. M. Colley, amateur: Noatly grown specimens of Caladium bicolor and C. ticolor major.

Mr. J. Culbert, gardener to Mr. J. R. Fairfax, exhibited specimens of Torenia pulcherims, Adhatoda sydera folia, Hexacentris coccinia, Libonia floribunda, Daphre odora, and two native shrubs for naning. The exhibitor recommended the Sovenia adhatoda, and Hexacentris, as specially adapted for bushbouse decoration. Dyscaller Cunninghamii, Criptocaria obovata.

Mr. E. W. Booty, amateur: Rose Souvenir de is Mainusisen and a quantity of the Cayenne chili for distribution to the naning the secondary.

and a quantity of the Cayenne chill for distribution to sembers.

R. Piper, gardener to the Hon. Henry Moore members.

R. Piper, gardener to the Hon. Henry Moore members of Geeneria, the Hon. Mrs. For Strangway epine curassarica and Salvia species.

Benjamin Cocks, amateur: Pot-grown plants of elandra Reviliana roses. This is a newly introduced by a midal mass of bright scarlet flowers, also nostachium Peirceil—another newly introduced plant, a veined with scarlet, somewhat stmilar to the well-in Etsathemum sanguinoleatum. The meeting excellent produced plant, and their approbation of the valuableness of the above duced plants.

W. H. Golding, amateur: A fine pot-grown plant cheveria retusa. Cartus violacca, and C. graadiilura, Etsathemum tuberculatum.

E. J. Graadam, nurseryman: A fine collection of

Echeveria retusa. Cartus violacea, and C. graadiilora, Ernthemum tuberulatum. A fine collection of Ex. J. Graham, nurseryman: A fine collection of Leilias, Berberia Darwinii, Poinsettia pulcharrimay, coma, velutins, Atimsanda norifolis, Hibiscus inutablis aplena, Palladelphus Staricana.

Alta na, Palladelphus Staricana.

Grandia Mite waratab, variegata plena, rose, imbricata, o. Optima, Euterp, Pressit, Rosetta, Abutilion insignence of the Company of t

Aster argyphyllus, and a une concerned. A fine pot-shrute. Mesere. J. and W. Gelding, nurserymen: A fine pot-grown plant of Lotus Jacobous; Fuchels—Mammoth; Statice formores, Linum trygynum. Mr. Robert Bantin, ansateur: A neat-grown plant of Teleginella stolentierum.

Mr. Robert Danies,
Telaginella stoleniferum.
The efficers for the ensuing your were nominated,
Mr. A. H. Macarthur and Mr. Jamee Vickery were
appointed auditors for the past year.
B. Mr. W. Whiting, Mr. G. Wynder, and Mr. Hamilton
were elected new members.

man. W. Whiting, Mr. G. Wynder, and Mr. Hamilton were elected new members.

FAFRIS.

Mr. Luke Woove read the following paper on Neglected Plants and Exhibitions:—
Lend and long have been the calls for more flowering plants at sure subblished and fine failing plants are predominant, and according to the opinion of some like are everythele, and the term good the opinion of some like are engieted, and the term "flower" show is inapplicable. Our exhibitions have been called green shows by some, and variegated shows by others. Now, for my part, I attach very little importance to disparaging remarks of this kind, which are often very little leiter than an accuse to find fault by a few discontented persons. A meeting or two aga, Mr. Masarthur, as chairman, said that the public would very much more appreciate our abows if there were but more flowering plants for them to see. This no doubt, are much more admired at exhibitions than variegation; but cabbilitions, and article, the control of the control of

labed itself so much us, its "daily is the Mexicana."
diver medal was awarded to Mr. Guilfoyle for the best new are plant is flower; this was l'autowain imperais. For the lit azaless, and the best collection of palms, Mr. Guilfoyle

consider the same of the same month the Australian Botanic Society held a show. The tweet federation of pains, Mr. Guilfoyie corried the earny.

On the 5th of the same month the Australian Botanic Society held a show. The tweet federating joints were compoped; they were Nematanthus longippes, Begonia manicata, Rinsectin junces, Biels Tankevrilling, Cuphen platycentra, Aziela (seedling), Begonia Ingrammi, Alamanda nerifelia, Columna behiceans, Mrypechoperanum jasminoides, Bignomia Lindenberger, The sext show I find recorded was held en the 14th of July, 1856. S.z. camelling, by Mr. Porter, amateur, were much intered, and for which a special prine was given; but the most sourceable plant in the exhibition was a spinnide specimen of Meyenthers katheliana, of its S. Rafflers plather plant; a gold with a standard plant of the Schole Scho

sine dis.

The last two shows I will mention are the spring and autumn abows of the Australian Improvement Bodety, and which, as I believe, were the last shows held previous to these of this selective, were the last show held previous to these of this society, were the last show held previous to these of this society. The spring show was held on the End of Cetober, 1857. The was considered a highly creditable and successful exhibitor. Ets was taken on the first day. Mr. Shepherd was the successful exhibitor in ten miscelleneous plants, for which a gold medal was awarded. It is collection conserted of the collection state of the collection of the

Mr. Baptist obtained the second price with lxors crockes, Combretum purpureum, General grandiflors, Dehorizantra ovats, Begonia argyrostigma, Publica ship, Thylanchus variegu-tea, Veronica Andersonii, Juneolios parasticas, and Citeroten-dron colorata.
From the above it will be seen that bot a few of the "good out

ovais, Begonia argyrostigms, Ponkhi abb. Phylicitus Cariogatos, Veronica Andersonii, Junnoilos parastica, and Gieroticadros odorais.

From the above it will be seen that not a few of the "good old
histors," still find their way to our exhibitions, and of which
histors, and the still the still the still the still the still the still the still
histors will be used to the still the still the still the still
historic properties. Of the still the still the still
historic properties, for and there are others, asplin, which to see
sure would not be tolerated now-a-says at our show-much as
Cuphen platyoutrs, Hydranges hottens, veronica Andersonii,
and Ageratum Menicana—yet, this "billy-goat" plant, in 1836,
think of the high bego of a godi media, it is activation to the
him bell to high bego of a godi media, it is activation in the
him bell to high bego of a godi media, it is activation in the
him pound of seed of which this society sent to Europe
for some time ago to be distributed amongst its memhers. At any rate, it shows how castly our fancy is
him to the still the st

In locking over these reports I find that the first and second prizes were almost invariably taken by nurverymen, and nearly aways with the same kind of plants; thus showing that they did not deredge any more new plants then than new. They say it will not prove any more new plants then than new. They say it will not prove any more new plants then than new. They say it will not prove any more new plants then than new. They say it will not prove any more proving to the chopping and changing or giving and taking sumpet gardeners. I say that there is just as much of this in any country where gardeners live, as with us, only in England and other Continental places there are more plants may any of doing business with the university of the more pushing way of doing business which has meaner owing to the uner pushing way of doing business with the university of the more pushing way of doing takentees which has not not be colonier, and the substances of them, but their masters would take a greater terms in them.

Nurserymen chould also assist as much as possible in keeping up exhibitions, for this no doubt induces both gardener and master to keep up good collections, but it induces them to shade, all new and rase plants of merit, and eliminate them to shade, all new and rase plants of merit, and eliminate for children them with us; and these for this purpose may truly be set down as "neglected plants," for their simplicity of management. Profusion and showiness of flower are high recommendations, and, as exhibition plants, they are not surpassed by any. Then, again, what could be more healthful or showy that two or three half-dearent cleanities all of where the plants of showy that were two owners. Nothing in miles it were two owners and inverted as Mr. Druper grows and flowers them. These, to gather with such as antirrhinouns, carnations, stocks, illiums, samyilliess, and other bulbous plants, together with cellections of our native plants, should all be fastered and encouraged by his society. It is strange that while

from want, you shall see more than one fall away and die of the intesticating fountain which he has opened with his dart. Weamded, bleeding, swellen with pullforing sorce, hope for no repose. Others will come, and sayin others, for ever, and without Thu. The third is a proper with the largest variety of which is known as the trane fly, or Dandy long legs) are the first in the order of destrective insects to plants.

Tivid Others will come fly, known in England as Gaffer long legs, and in Scotland as Dasdy long legs) is very destructive to most of the first side of caching title of plants in list larve state. The larva is castly known by its long egiledrical body, with a fact in the order of long opinion of ling long is taken from the insect in its more professions of long long is taken from the insect in its more professions of long long is taken from the insect in its more profession. The larva will be attracted by there; and, if they are pulled up overy other day, thousands of tonen may be found attached to the built, arrives will be attracted by there; and, if they are pulled up overy other day, thousands of tonen may be found attached to the built, arrives will be attracted by there; and, if they are pulled up overy other day, thousands of tonen may be found attached to the built, be treath.

Tivid Martinos (the spotted garden knall is a great enemy to be lettice (lautice astiva). Until lately no correct ince was formed of the number of species of tipule by which gardens were infected. The groups of that tribe of insects are amongst the worst enemies to the garden. It is nated by Macintosh that hable to slopely with any success, and the only mode has been plants and dip up all that had been killed by them and descrey the cupping, but that man be done, otherwise they will common decamp to fred en other plants.

Tivid Market, like many of the silied species, are gregarious, and ore sometimes found in a trawberry beds in great numbers. They prefer tong undistinct be also on other being a subserved the next sho

of an inch in length. No satisfactory means have been as yet discovered our the destruction of this minute peat, but for prize panzies it is worth trying (says Maciatosh), the fumes of cayenne proper, produced by springhling it upon bot plates of its prize proper, produced by springhling it upon bot plates of its prize produced by springhling it upon bot plates of its prize were sealed in numerous places. The most effectual remedy at to gather the affected leaves and burn them. Leaves attacked are readily distinguishable from their spotted appearance.

The following remarks apply to nearly all members relating to their reproduction, and the mode of searching for and destroying them. Their power of reproduction is as great that, unless they are destroyed the moment they are discovered to have attacked the crop busenth the surface (which will readily be known by the leaves drooping and turning yailow), their total eradication becomes enact to impossible. All other means (except carefully pulling up every diseased plant, and committing them to the fire, collecting the be regarded as acceedingly superficial in their effects. Deep trenching, and frequently turning over the soil, are of great dwantage; in the one case burying the pupa too deep for its again reaching the surface, and, in the other, disturbing it during transformation, and probably preventing that shange from taking place. From what has been shown of the economy of the onion fig in particular, it is clear that the most traineal in their distingtion of the particular, it is clear that the most traineal in the continual of the particular and the same are entrapped within the colon. By delarge of their particular in spring, each of which may be the parent of hundreds of grubs during the following seasons. All other proposed remedies may be set down as comparatively worthers. Sowing year after year the same kind of seed on the same ground is a trained to the parent of hundreds of grubs during the following seasons. All other proposed remedies may be season

RIVERINA PROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Pasteral Times, May 28.)

The question of readjusting the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria has led some of the Victorian journals to resuscitate the matter of separation of the Riverine districts from Sydney control. Commercially, as is well known, Southern Riverina is already allied to Victoria. There is, however, a large portion of the saltbush country, known as Northern Riverina, which is considerably nearer to Sydney than to Melbourne. If the parties mainly interested in "separation" were successful in making it an intercolonial subject—to be discussed between the Executives for the time being of the colonies affected by it, probably the country lying between the Marya and Murrumbidges would gravitate to Victoria. In this large section of the Riverine territory there are nearly 100d equattages, and in each squattage would be found, so we think, the nucleus of a party strong in the time-tria, who would remain quist until the matter of separation had taken publicly a prominent position, when the quarter referred to—almost to a man, we believe, would be heatile to the proposed change. Supposing there are 1000 squattages with five persons in each squattage interested in the static que, one quarter of the number of people of Southern Riverins—and this quarter the most intelligent and the most wealthy—would become active when the properties arrived. When their Indiance is brought to bear upon the remaining three-fourths of our population, how many would vote for the forement colony on the Australian continent, is the smallest (we omit Tamanain), and

in all hided of securities, more of incelligence and greening, which are span virtuel into many fundation to many fundation and the strike in an expansively contact of the vegetation of the temperature of the control of the control

and if one of two pictty large roundish holes be discovered in this innext is their outside it legretty estatin the magget of this insecting within. They consume the inside of the bulb. When changed into the paper article rate is to way cut of the hubby attacking the plant is the second of the hubby attacking the plant is the second of the hubby attacking the plant is the second of the hubby attacking the plant he eggs are deposited. The fire have much the appearance of small humble been, and are like them in colour, being yellow, orange, and block. The best rate of the plant is the second of the plant is the plant in the plant is the magget to the force of the colours of the plant is the magget to be found.

Acknown the fourth of the plant, fly].—Of the economy or natural is the plant in the plant, and plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant in

A COUNTRY OPINION ON IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir.,— Under the above heading, a paragraph appears in the Herald of the 18th instant, copied from the Mining Record, which points out the wrong of proposing to give grants of land to people in England to induce them to come to this country, while the same boon is denied to those who have already come here by paying their own passagemency, and to their children who are born here. The injustice of the proposal cannot be well denied; but it refers to merely a portion of the only proper and just method of inducing immigration and the settlement of the public lands.

I have for some time held the following opinions, and have not seen any arguments to cause me to alter them, viz. —That immigration, with the view of settlement of the public lands, should be conducted on thorough free trade principles.

be some advantages to the colony that the remitting of the present charges for land would secure by the plan above proposed.

That such a land policy, which could be described to the millions of Burope in half a dozen words as a free estate to every one who wished to come and occupy it, would secure a steady and continuous flow of immigrants until the country would be well estitled by a free and industrious population, who would come here free of any Bate-aid, free of any ecctarian interference, and would free the people here from many repinings about political favouritism and jobbery. I consider it a matter clearly settled, that an increase of population is most desirable for the presprity of the colony; and I firmly believe that we can secure mere rapidly, more economically, and more advantageously, such an increase by a liberal expenditure of the public lands, than by any scheme of expending the meany derived from the public lands for immigration purposes under present laws.

I sm a conditional purchaser, and had the advantage of an early choice. No one coming now can get such land in my neighbourhood, and I am content with my bargain. As a free selector, I know that what I paid the Government is a mere trifle compared with my expenditure in improvements, and had I recrebed the land for nothing the difference would not have been much.

Gold offered emilicient inducement to immigrants in 1851-2 without Government aid, and I believe that in the present state of England free farms would be equally potent; and as every one who came during the gold excitement did not turn gold diggers, neither would all those who came here through liberal land measures become farmers; extellent would develop many other merful trades throughout the country.

Here the country of the colony is a settlement would develop many other merful trades throughout the country.

Rocky River, 24th May.

Rocky River, 24th May.

JEWISH CUSTOMS,

To the Editor of the Heraid.

Sta.—Will you kindly allow me permission to correct a statement published in your issue of to-day, headed "Jewish Customs," and copied from the Darling Dosens Guestle.

"Jowish Customs," and copied from the Parting Power Guette.

My brother died on the 28th November, 1868, and I immediately sits left Sydney for Taroom, to make arrangements for bringing the body down for interment in consecrated ground, but, in consequence of the decomposition of the body, I was unable to obtain any person who would undertake the job, and was thus, for a time, compelled to abandon the idea.

Sir William Manning had no communication with Mr. Lilly, Colonial Secretary of Queensland, concerning the disinterment of the body. I myself wrote to Mr. Lilly, for permission to disinter, and that gentleman at once granted my request.

disinterment of the tooy, permission to disinter, and that gentieman at once granted my request.

Cencerning my father, Mr. Heilborn, sen., my friends will be glad to learn that, according to news received by the last English mail, he still enjoyed as good health as a man of 76 years of age could wish for. As for the statement of his wish to Sir B. Phillips concerning the disinterment, I question whether my father has seen that gentleman for the past twenty years. Thus, it will be seen, that friends at home had nothing to do with the disinterment and reburial of my brother's body.

It was my duty, as his nearest relation in the colonies, and as a true Jew, to see that my brother's remains were interred in the grave of Israel, and that duty, with the help of Mr. Spire and other friends (to whom I am most thankful), I have been enabled to fulfil.

Yours, &c.,

May 20.

GOLD-FIELDS' REPRESENTATIVES. GOLD-FIELDS' REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Six.—Attention having been recently directed to the mineral producing properties of New South Wales, the result of which has been the appointment of a Royal Commission to revier the defective laws and regulations by which this, hitherto, much ignored branch of our industries has been governed, I think the time not inopportune (a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Southern Gold-fields) for miners calmy to discuss the claims of those pentiemen who purpose seeking the suffrages of residents in the districts in question. I am not about to review the policy of the late hon, member, who, by quitting the political areas for a few days, has secured to himself a seal at the Royal bandure of the control of t To the Editor of the Herald.

LAW REFORM: AMALGAMATION OF THE PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—The people of Melbourne are entertaining the proposal for the small sumstion of the professions about which Mr. T. J. Flieber has written so much in your journal, as likely to cheapen and improve the administration of the law, provided steps be adopted for ensuring the proper education of the legal student. It appears to be admitted that our scheme for ensuring the admission to the Bar of thoroughly competent men is lamentably deficient. The examples of Conada and the United States have been cited by Mr. Fisher. Of what takes place in Canada I know kut little, but I field an excellent account of the efficiency of the Legal Education system in the United States in a review in the Attackwan of the recent publication. "American Society," recently published by George Makepeace Towle, Canadu of the United States at Bradford. The reviewer says—"In regard to professional education it may be well to notice what is done for law in Hayrard University. Some of the most emittent American statesmen and legal writers have been professors there. Two lectures are given faily, and once a week cases are publicly argued by the students do instinct to the great superiority of American legal writers to those of England; and this is one proof, that with all his apparent partility he has not overstated his case. There may be took for improvement as far as the Judges of the various States are concorned; but when we find that law is actentifically studied in American—that the writers and teachers of law understand the subject and doal with it as it they wanted others to understand in—that before a mean on practice he must be examined; but that, after passing sate factorily, he may choose the branch of the profession which best calls him—we see that there is an immense and vance on our haphand learning, undigested text books and statute, our arbitrary rules, our profession—which best calls him—we see that there as an immense and vance on our haphand learning, undigested text books and statute, our arbi

Sin,—In your peper of this morning, a writer, signing himself "Decurum," objects, in somewhat strong terms, to the patients in the Syoney Infirmary taking an airing in the upper versadab of that building, facing Macquariestect. Now, it seems to me that the harmless enjoyment of these poor invalide is far more gratifying to humanity than it can be offensive to decorum, even though they wear nightcope, treusers, and thirts, of which necessary articles of clothing surely "Decorum" would not wish to deprive them.

of clothing surery "Decound them.

That these patients have recovered their animal spirits sufficiently to be accused of "larking" b; "Decorum," is snother source of gratification to Your obedient servant,

A RESIDENT, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

Sydney, June 1.

COUNT BISMARCK ON CAPITAL PUNISH-MENT.

COUNT BISMARCK ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The motion for the abolition of capital punishment in the North German Bund, which was brought before the Federal Parliament, was carried, as the telegraph has already informed us, by a majority of 118 to 51, notwithstanding a long speech from Count Bismarck against the motion. The Count began by stating that he was sure the arguments against capital punishment which he had heard were not strong enough to shake the conviction on this subject of the majority of the Federal Council. In his opinion the opponents of capital punishment attached too great a value to life, and toe much importance to death. He could understand that to those who did not believe in a future state, death should appear more dreadful than to those who, like himself, believed that the soul was immortal, and that death was merely a transition from one life to another. Alluding to Hamlet's solilloquy, he said that even a criminal must look forward to death as a haven of reat, in the same way as Hamlet did. He could not but think that a criminal would prefer death to vegetating in a narrow prison cell, deprived of all that made life attractive. "The views of the opponents of capital punishment," he continued, 'are in a great measure based on a morbid tendency to treat the criminal with more consideration than his victim. They allege that when punishments were most severe, us in the Middle Ages, crimes were most severe, us in the Middle Ages, crimes were most severe, us in the Middle Ages, crimes were most severe, us in the Middle Ages, crimes were most severe, the Count proceeded, "to the gentleman who has expressed his feelings so strongly that the progress of culture and morality was not without its influence on the diminution of crime; but, on the other hand, I must beg him to remember that we have as yet had a very small and narrow experience of the moral effect of the abolition of capital punishment. I therefore do not consider myself justified in exposing the lives and property of peaceful citizens

If the AND POLITICS.

(From the Irves and St. James's Chronicle.)

It has been said that not only are there two sides to every queation, but that the plainest question is at least hexagonal. The polylaceral nature of political problems could not be better illustrated than it is by what we may shertly name the "Woman's Rights Question." Supposing that the cession to women of political power would be directly beneficial both to them and to the councils of the nation, it mast still remain a problem, of which history affords no actual solution, whether the nation, in its non-political character, would be happier for the change. Touching the smaller topic of the remunerative employment of women, it should be kept in mind that those trades in which female competes with male labour are, as a rule, the worst paid, and that the requirements of women form, in the end, a standard by which the wages of men are assessed. The consideration, however, would most probably find place among the arguments which contemplate the different sexes as having separate interests, if not as being actual rivals. If the question is to be profitably argued out, it can only be so by means of observing a logical separation between its different aspects. And one aspect of it is the possibility that the proposed change might produce a disintegration of social life as ocial life has hitherto been understood. Justifiable or unjustifiable—and many persons, including Mr. Mill, regard it asientirely the latter—it is still a fact that in practice, and in most even the most advanced reformers will not repudiate. A married man has given hostages to the State sa well as to fortune, and must be specially shaious for the welfare of a nation which includes his carried further than this, or rather may be traced backwards to a broader conception. It is significant that, in aimost all languages, the specific name of man is general as well as particular. There is a sense which his it is proper to the man; but it includes both sexes. So universal a conception is that, in almost all languages, the specific sames in which it is proper to the man; but it includes both earse. So universal a conception is not to be neglected when the question is whether men and women shall be trained to regard one another as possible anisopoints in politics. There may be worldly your friend as though he were one days to treat your enemy; but it is a wisdom which depends entirely upon the chance that the interest of yourself and your risind may, sconer or later, become separate. Now, the though we were one days and the contained the second of the contemplate a division of which contemplate a division of all to contemplate a division of a contemplate a division of a contemplate and the contemplate as the co

must be a great increase of legislative wisdom which could compensate for the evil. There are people in whose eyes every one who is not a politician is degraded and injured, but that is not a view which the Legislature is bound to adopt. Practically, political life is but a very small fraction in the life of most people. Next to the error of considering the franchise as intended for the selfish self-protection of electors, is the error of regarding either direct or indirect legislation as the most important function of human beings.

THE STORY OF POMPEH.

(From the New York Times.)
Most people know that Pompeii was buried by a volcanic eruption a.D. 79, and that long centuries after, certain exhumations were made leading to

such cological discoveries surpassing in interest any of which the modern world has record. But comparatively few are aware that since the Islain revolution of 1860, more has been learned of the unfortunate city than perhaps had accumulated during all the preceding years since the catastrophe. Light follows liberty, and one of the first acts of the new Government was that of appointing Signor Florelli inspector of the excavations, with facilities no similar official had before enjoyed. This gentleman, who has the rare fortune to unite the culture of a scholar with the practical energy of a good business man, soon had a large force busily at work. No fewer than 700 men have sometimes been most propitious. The chronicle of previous work in brief enough, and may be mentioned by way of contrast with that of the last decade. In the year activate the colounade of the Forum, which we had been most propitious. The chromicle of previous work in the colounade of the Forum, which we had been the colounade of the Forum, and the colounade of the Forum, which we had been the colounade of the Forum, and the colounade of the Forum, and the colounade of the Forum and the colounade of Linds and the colounade of the forum and the colounade of Linds and and the colounade of Linds

Counsel for the Defence in Oregon.—In the United States (and indeed late in Canada) there is no distinction between barrister and attorney, and in the newer settlements to become either requires little study. It used to be said that in some parts of Oregon all a man had to do to be admitted an attorney was to go round for some time with a law book under his arm, and talk "constituction" in froat of Oregon all a man had to do to be admitted an attorney was to go round fer some time with a law book under his arm, and talk "constituotion" in front of "grocery" doors. One of these attorneys delivered a famous defence of a man who was caught in the act of stealing a hank of cotton yarm. It ran something like this: "Gentlemen of the jury, do you think my client, Thomas Flinn, of Muddy Creek and the Big Willamette, would be guilty o stealin's hank o cotting yarn? Centlemen of the jury, I reckon not, I s'pose not. By no manner of mesns, gentlemen, not at all? He are not guilty! Tom Flinn? Good beavings I Gentlemen, you all know Tom Flinn, and, on honour, now, gentlemen, do you think he'd do it? No, gentlemen! I s'pose not.—I reckon not. Thomas Flinn? Why" (warming up with virtuous indignation) "why great snakes and saligators! Tom's a whole team on Muddy Creek and a hoss to let! And (insinuatingly)" do you think he'd done how the wolves was a howling, gentlemen, on the mountings of Oregon, and the milishy was a sighting of the lipins on Rogue River, do you think gentlemen, my client, Thomas Flinn, Equ., could be guilty o' hookin'—yes, hookin', gentlemen—that pituful, low, mean, hank o' cotting yarn 2 Onpossible! Gentlemen, I reckon I know my client, Mr. Thomas Flinn. He's got the fastest nag and the purtiest sister, gentlemen, I reckon I know my client, Mr. Thomas Flinn. He's got the fastest nag and the purtiest sister, gentlemen, I reckon I know my client, Mr. Thomas Flinn, an no more guilty o' stealin' that ear foct. You kin just bet on that, gentlemen. Yes, gentlemen, or a fact. You kin just bet on that, gentlemen. Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Yes, a tail, gentlemen! Than a touch has got a tail. Ye

WINDS AND WEATHER.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

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The time hall is dropped daily (Sundays encepted) at the parasydney mean time, or 3h. 50m, 18c. a,m., Greenwich mass time.

**SETUDIAL CONTROL 18 12 M/8 East. 1869.

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Force of Wind estimated in 10s. per square foot.

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MAY Blet, 1810. Civil RECEDUISO

CONTABLED OF STATIONS, CIVIL RECEONING. JUNE 187, 1870.

The Sydney Morning Berald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

THE movement in favour of Mrs. PLUNKETT will command the support of all who knew and who valued her hesband, and for his

and who valued her nestoand, and for his sake. In our opinion, the Assembly was de-cidedly in the right in declining to entertain the motion of Mr. Parkes. Had Mr. Plun-

KETT's claim, upon the terms of a covenant

would have been more reasonable than that it should have been paid to his widow, and, under the circumstances, paid gladly. But we imagine that it was not maintainable, since it was not allowed. The case, then,

remained an appeal to the personal sympathtes

We entirely dissent from the opinion ex-pressed by Mr. Parkes, perhaps somewhat misunderstood, that the public having nothing to do with the disposal of the revenue,

the members possess a right to follow the impulse of their own feelings in its distribution. We believe this is a mistake. The grant

of public money in all cases should be upon some established principle of government. It

should be for specific services, and not general impressions of utility. It should not be the grant of a triumphant party to com-

be the grant of a triumphant party to com-pensate their leaders and so to punish their antagonists. It should not be for a charitable or estimable life, of which we hope there are many. It should not be because a man did his duty in his office and made only the recognised charge for its performance. It should not

be from motives of pity for ordinary bereave-ment and affliction. It should be for some specific work accomplished, and in a perceptible manner directly beneficial to the State. If these who admire a man in his public life

contribute money required by circumstances for his widow they do honourably and well. They perform a sacred social duty. They exercise a benevolence which costs them something, and

which sustains their opinion of worth by that cost. We, therefore, quite agree with Mr. FORSTER in the principle of his opposition to

of the members.

Mr. PARKES.

Wied

W. Raining

Jaim. Rebring
E. Raining
V. Cloudy
Jaim. Cloudy
Je. Choudy

N. Raining F. Showery Calm. Raining Calm. Raining Calm. Balping Calm. Clendy Calm. Raining

DEPARTURES, -June 1.
Balciutha (s.), for Rockhampion.
Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.
H.M.S. Virago, for Auckland.

N. S. WALES

Tenterfield ... W. Raining

Tenterfield ... W. Dull

Tenterfield ... W. Condy

Tenterfield ... N. Condy

Tenterfield ... N. Condy

Tenterfield ... N. Condy

Tenterfield ... N. Dull

Tenterfield ... W. Dull

T PROJECTED DEPARTURES. - June 2., for Java; May Queen, for Cleveland Bay; Com-Newcastle; Hero (s.), for Auguland; You Yangs (s.),

CLEARANCES, -June 1.
Compadre, ship, 800 1000, Captain Downward, for Java, via leweastle.
Balcutho (s.), 260 1000, Captain W. Hill, for Rockhampton. assengers-Mrs. Bureacut and Schildren, Mrs. Duranti, Mossra. rcen, A. Handlayde, Ross, T. Woodd, and S in the steerage.

Heien, from the Richmond Biver, with 40,000 feet codur.; Star of the Essi, from Broken Bay, with 80,000 feet codur.; Star of the Essi, from Broken Bay, with 800 dozen cranges, i cosp fowls, 20 tens frewcood, I case eggs; Hibernia, from Brisbane Water, with 1,000 feet theme; at a Bevoir, from Nowasile, with 200 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter Elver, with 50 bales hay, 3 bundles skins, 60 bidge, 40 boxes sonp, 2 boxes cobacco, 250 sheep, 40 lambs, 3 cuives, and sundries.

Au Reveir, for Newsparle.

hern Cross, from Lytwiton: 2 (102) issge wheat, 947 bugs 30 bugs siarrjes, Learnowth, Dickinson, and Co., Smith, from South Sea Islands: 30 casks occavant oil, T. Skinner; 30 tons cotton, death in the continuous communication of the continuous co

50 casks occommit oil, 14 bags catche muts, 42 baies cotton, 25 tone copyra, Rabbone, Feera, and Co.; 24 auges therejudes, 2 baies cotton, 2600 coccommits, Order.

City of Briabane (a.), for Mriabane: 10 quarter-casks wine, 6 bars iron, Learmonth, Buckimson, and Co.; 5 packages to bacco, 25 packages, 10 packages, 15 packages, 16 packages, 16 packages, 17 packages, 16 packages, 17 packages, 18 packages, 18 packages, 18 packages, 18 packages, 18 packages, 18 packages, 19 packages, 19

SHIPS' MAILS.

s will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
AUCKLAND.—By the Hero (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.
EEER AND MELENDARS.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day,
bus. 5.30 p.m. Pon Long Hown's leases.—By the Xarifa, this day, at 3 p.m.

Fun Lond Howe's Islance—By the Narifa, this day, at 3 p.m. Cuerom-Hoven—Entered Gutwetdes: June 1, Yang Taro, ship, 889 tone, Capitain Smith, for Foodnew; Lau's Young (a.), \$21 tone, Capitain Milman, for Brisbate.

The Heice arrived from the Richmond River resterday, bringing 60,000 feet cedsr.

The Mary Smith, from the South Sea Islands, strived resterday. She is last from Apii (Friendly Group), whence she sailed on the 7th ultimo, Light variable wines prevailed to Howe's Irland, which was passed on the 2th ultimo; strong gales from W. and 8 W. having been expertenced since that date. She also reports the following traders:—The Wild Wave was at Samos on 210d April, 6d days from Sydney: the George Vun arrived at Vau-Vau on the 3rd May, and the Rotumah, at Apil, on the 7th May.

The Liou, from Hokingap, brings up a cargo of Kauri pine.
The Liou, from Hokingap, brings up a cargo of Kauri pine.
The Liou, from Hokingap, brings up a cargo of Kauri pine.
The cargo of the steamer Hunter emissis of 140 kags butter, 6 bales leather, 6 cares tallow, 60 pigs, 20 aides bacon, 4 coops fowis, and suntries.
The P, and O. Company have now in the course of construction a magnificent steamer; she is being built by Mears. Caird and Co., of Greeneck, and will register 3806 tons. It was originally intended to rame her the Mirzapore, but at the suggestion of a well-known colonist, and as a complement to the colony, her name will be changed to the Australia.
Thompsen, left Lyttelion on the Hell utilization, and reports having experienced very heavy westerly winds and general unsettled weather throughout the parago. The only vrseel sighted was the Cerce, in the Straits, from Lyttelion to Melbourae.

NEWCASTLE.

June 1.—Ballina (a.), from Pydey,
DEPARTURE:
May 31.—Agnes Jesse, schooner, M'Eschern, for Lauseston
with 200 long col-1 h 200 ions cost.

31.—Ecliptic, barque, Eidrioge,
as cond.
31.—New England (s.), for Grafion,
31.—New England (s.), for Port Macquaries,
31.—You Things (h.), Clark, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with
60 ions coal, 200 pigs.

450 bags rice, 100 packages tes, Meyerfeld and Co.
3800 pieces plus, 550 pieces ecdar, E. F. Way
5010 bags sing, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
4805 feet timber, R. Browne
3 cases leather, Learnenth, Dickinson, and Co.
100 hogsteads ale, 500 vacon bags, Panning, Griffiths and Co.
100 hogsteads ale, 500 vacon bags, Panning, Griffiths and Co.
150 bundles these, 3 packages gas sittings, Contable and Turner
3 cases books, 5 casts lead, C. T. Sandon
2 trueses, woodless, W. Varley
2 trueses, woodless, W. Varley Strusses wooless, W. Yarley
1336 assh wights, W. S. Friend and Co.
1336 assh wights, W. S. Friend and Co.
20 barrich nuits, J. Frayer and Co.
770 sacks sait, Gilebrist, Watt, and Co.
17 packages handware, Lerick and Co.
6 asses books, J. J. Moore
9600 empty mats, WiDenald, Smith, and Co.
7 casks oil, Barroh and Austin
100 bags wheest, J. Campbell and Co.
1500 bags flour, Bowman and Co.
1500 bags flour, Bowman and Co.
15 packages hardware, W. Capper
17 hogsheads sle, Brackey, Newton, and Lamb
72 doors, 144 barrs non, 32 bearings, 2 stoves, 10 packages hardware, J. Keep.

(BY ELECTRIC TREMORAPH.)
MELBOURNE. MELBOURNE,
ARRIVALA
May St.,—Claud Hamilton (a.), from New Zealand; Jessie
Kelly, from Newcastle. May 31, -Rialto, for Newcastle.

TWOFOLD BAY, June 1,-City of Hobart (a.), from Sydney, at 9.30 a.m. DRISBANE.

SYDNEY HEADS. J TIME. | WINDS. | REMARK!

June 1, | 5.30 a.m. | Calm. | Foggy - Ditto. | Ditto. |

DEAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—Yosterday evening the members of the Oliver Goldamith Club, assisted by Mrs. J. P. West and Miss Riley, gave an entertainment in the Mechanics' School of Arts, in aid of the crew of the Walter Hood. The hall of the institution was well filled in every part. A melancholy souvenir (the ensign) of the illi-fated vened was hung in front of the geliery. The entertainment opened with an appropriate prologue, by Mr. K. A. Jones. A pinno and violin everture having been flayed, the curtain rose for the opening of a drams entitled "Plot and Passion." The plot illustrates some features of the French police system, the chief character being the Duke of Orranto, Minister of Police. This character was very well represented for an amsteur, as was also that of Deenstrate, the head of the Sucrat Department of Police, Mrs. West was also rewarded with applianse for her acting of the spy "and "the clocy." The Contested Election," was afterwards given. The characters very well represented, and caused much antusement. The cemedy was afterwards given. The characters very well represented, and caused much antusement. The comedy was afterwards given. The characters very well represented, and caused much antusement. The comedy was afterwards given. The characters were very well represented, and caused much antusement. The comedy was afterwards given. The characters deced with the National Anthess. The entertainment, which was under the patronage of the Barl of Belance, was a decided success, and the Goldsmith Club will, no doubt, have the astifaction of handling a good sum to the crew of the Walter Hood.

Important Autions Sale of useful and seasonable Drapery, Clothing, ace, just landed.—Chas. Moers and Co. request us to direct the stream of a very contract of the shore, at their sale rooms, 180°, Filt-siteet, at 11 o'clock, this day.—Any.

with the purity of his principles, his inflexible love of justice, his hatred of meanness and oppression, his sympathy with the labouring longer be shirked, but must be decided "Aye," love of justice, his hatred of meanness and oppression, his sympathy with the labouring classes, his devotion to the cause of religious and civil liberty, his susceptibility of indignation against what he thought to be wrong, and his extreme placability in

be wrong, and his extreme placability in forgiving it.

What we now say of him, we said during his life, when he was in the possession of power and influence. We repeated it at his death, and we renew it now when an appeal is made on behalf of his widow.

No man who ever influenced the destriction man who ever influenced the destinies No man who ever influenced the destines of this country acted from higher motives or with more uniform integrity. That he was wrong in some things, of course we all believe. That he changed his opinions upon some points, leaving behind those who had accompanied him so far—that he occasionally misapprehended tacts, and therefore character -these are deductions which it is hardly worth while to make from a reputation so lofty and so pure. He was numbered by his fellow-citizens among the just; and there are few instances in which it can be said with more confidence and more satisfaction "the memory of the just is blessed."

Since, however, there was no sufficient case presented to the public, at least none established, upon which a pension could be granted to his widow, the obligation to afford help remains with his personal friends. How many there are of these of course we cannot tell. There are few men, in whatever cannot tell. There are few men, in whatever circle they move, that have had so many. But we do not limit the idea of friendship to those who belonged to his political circle, or met, at his table, or shared with him the hospitality of others, or were engaged with him in his professional career. These, by the contact which they had with him were contact which they had with him were contact which they had with him, were enabled to say, without a dissonant voice, that they esteemed, and some that they

loved him.

We believe that all who knew Mr. Ye believe that all who knew Mr.

I'LUNKERT would like to be ranked among his friends, and that many, from the stations which they occupy, and from the resources they possess, may from their private purse contribute to a fund which is meant to considered to a lund which is meant to honour his memory, as well as to alleviate the difficulties of the lady whom he has left behind, and who finds herself ill provided for against the necessities of declining

the regard of their friends a resource when their own fortunes have failed them. Some have refused any other form of recognition. They have carried their independence of the public purse so far as to refuse honours and distinctions which they might have claimed. It was the wish of Sir Robert Peet, for example, that his family should not accept any national recognition or reward. The same course was pursued by Mr. Conden, and, acting in his spirit, his wife declined a pension frem the Crown.

There are persons, indeed, who look upon a grant of money from the State as more honourable than that contributed by the spontaneous goodwill of the people. But it is not so. Those who exercised their benevolence in the form of moving the liberality of others have paid but a poor compliment to the worth they have celebrated. It is by the personal gift, whether amounting to a sacrifice or not, that the sentiments of the heart can be best

In presenting such a case it is not necessary o inquire at all into the causes which have led to insure at all into the causes which have led to its existence. It is easy to anticipate what objections may be urged by those who are disuclined to help. We accept readily the declarations of a gentleman like the CHIEF JUSTICE, who has examined the circumstances and pronounced that help is required. The vicissitudes of human affairs, however, are nowhere a comprehence as in the colonies. The examples are innumerable where men have been ruined by what seemed to promise them a fortune, where a good income has been absorbed by old obligations or charges coming from without. In no country is it more true that riches make to themselves wings and fly away—that even out of their very superfluity, as it appears, is created the very power that disperses them. Men of great integrity and intelligence are often rendered poor by the artifices of persons of far Inferior intellect. They are often ruined through the medium of their affections; and they have to tell the world, or it is told of them, that they were unable to refuse a plausible request—that they were involved in difficulties and straits, were involved in difficulties and straits, which have embittered the evening of life. It is easy to accuse their want of foresight and their foolish facility. There are some persons who are never betrayed, for they never trust.

ion of Parliament was nearly at a end before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications could come to any decision as to whether Mr. HORAGE DEAN was duly elected for the Hastings. The evidence taken is, indeed, unusually voluminous for a taken is, indeed, unusually voluminous for a case of the kind, and occupies nearly ninety pages. The committee had its first sitting on the 11th of March, and did not complete its work till the 6th of May, and devoted sixteen days to the inquiry. The length of the investigation gave Mr. Dean the privilege of sitting out the whole session. He enjoyed the honorary and the pleasures and devoted honours and the pleasures, and devoted himself impartially to the festivities given by leading members of the opposite sides of the House. But all this while the sword of Damockes was hanging over his head, descendlast, and terminating for the time

his legislative career. The petition against Mr. Dean's return alleged two points,—first, that he was disqualified because at the time of his nomination he held an office of profit under the Crown, namely, that of postmaster at Tinonee; and namely, that of postmaster at Tinonee; and, secondly, that, at the time of his election, he was an alien. The Committee unseated him on the first ground. That being so, it was perhaps hardly necessary to have come to any vote at all en the second point. No Court is bound to pronounce beyond what is necessary for a clear verdict. If Mr. Dhan was not leavely a lected because he was Postmaster. legally elected because he was Postmaster it is immaterial for the purposes of the particular petition whether he was not also incli gible on the ground of alienage, for he could not be more than ineligible in any case. The Committee, however, did come to a quasi-decision on the second point, and, though deciding by six to one that Mr. Draw was Postmaster, declined by four to three to repert that the election was null on the ground of

Mr. PARKES.

But when we come to speak of Mr. PLUNKETT, all our veneration for his character is awakened. Throughout the course of many years he commanded our personal regard and our respect as a politician. Our intercourse with him was uniformly kindly. When in office as a member of the Government he commanded our warmest support. In every position of public or private life he impressed the minds of those who knew him The effect of this vote was not to declare either that Mr. DEAN was or was not an alien It amounted simply to a refusal to report that he was, and so far left the question epen. It is important to note this, because Mr. Dean is again a candidate, and if he should be again

ADD. ATHURSDAY, JUNES 2, 1870.

Sharing it, should, a great could be dead on the case of the country of the cou

of my cuse in a company. It make the sandry. It with the tree of the sandry. It will the tree of the sandry in the

Mone Accidents at the Yass River.—Basids the accidents mentioned in our last issue (cays the Southern Arysic) as having taken place at the crossing-place at the Yass River en last Wetnesday, we may mention that Mr. Remaington nerrowly escaped being left in the middle of the river while in the set of crossing to go to the ranse. When about the middle of the water the collar came off the borse, which flound down the river, and just as he got out of the water the wheel of his carriage broke. The same evering a young woman in crossing on a horse was carried down the stream, and the horse in order to reach the opposite bank had to swim. The young woman in her side-saddle exhibited great courage and judgment, and with the exception of the lower part of her skirt gived berself a wetting. Another man fell off the girder, and after bring picked up fell over again and was carried away some twenty yards. On Taursday a bone of Mr. M-Janner, the was nearly drowned. On Friday evering a man, named W. Curran, fell off the girders, but fortunately caught held of the iron, and thus saved himself. A person, named Mrs. Whelan, who was driving a horse and cart across the stream, got into deep water, when the horse was taken off his legs, and all attempts to make the horse of few and were necless, until a young man, named Leonard, rode in and caught the reims. In doing this his horse had to evino, and he, in consequence, got his clothes wet. The greater portion of the accidents at this crossing-place occur through the people not knowing the crossing-place. Them are now twelve or fourteen menemployed on the other side of the Yass river, at the crossing-place of the other side of the Yass river, at the crossing-place at which all the accidents have occurred, in trying to make the gett away from the river say of accessar.

View-Poventy—Davin.—From the Fass Caurier we extract the following revolving natarities. Our readers hapite, and other courts will be familiar with the name of his projuce of the projuce of the projuce of the projuce

warmenesse v. Fondeon.— The value of watercresses and ubstitute for tobeco has been extensively asserted in the press of this colony (says the Weisingern Independent), as pressed this colony (says the Weisingern Independent), as the press of this colony (says the Weisingern Independent), as the press of the colon of the state; and the state of the same that the pressed in the colon of the latter; and further than the pressed of the same that the past expended weekly the name of two childings on my freed and fellow cownenns, Mr. Shotter, in lobarco, I rocked to ascribe all personal feditions in the same that the past expended weekly the name of two childings on my freed and fellow cownenns, Mr. Shotter, in lobarco, I rocked to ascribe all personal fedition of the same to dedector of the point. State of the same to the caposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it under oever at tight. On the third second of the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it under oever at tight. On the third second of the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it under oever at tight. On the third second of the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it under oever at tight. On the third second of the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it under over at tight. On the third second of the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it in the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it in the same to the same to the same to the exposed to the sun for two days, out-fully plecing it in the same than the same to the same to the exposed to the same to the exposed to the same to the exposed to the same to the same

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

FROM OUR CORRESCONDENTS]
BATHURST.

Wednesday.

His Excellency the Earl of Belimme and Captain
Corry arrived here this evening. It has been raining
all day, and has set in for the night with a steady
downpour.

ARALUEN. WEONESDAY. Mr. Stephen is a candidate for this electorate. Mr. Stephen ... It is raining heavily.

MARYBOROUGH. WEDNESDAY.

The Escort from the Gympic arrived to-day, with

GLADSTONE. WEDNESDAY. The Island City, barque, Captain Atteredge, arrived here yesterday from New Zealand.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

At a meeting of citizens, held yesterday evening,
the Mayor in the chair, resolutions were passed
uranimously in favour of Mr. Snith's Publicans'

The inauguration of the Old Colenists' Home, on the site of the market, came off with great formality yesterday; in the evening the Theatre Royal was crowded; Mr. Charles Matthews and Mr. Coppin performed for the benefit of the institution.

In the Assembly, the Immigration resolutions have

been tabled.

A Supply bill for £750,000 has been passed.
According to official returns, there are 700 children at the Sunbury Schoois.

Means. Brough and Smith have promised to send Geological specimens to the exhibition.

Flour sold at auction at from £10 16s. to £11; the

Flour sold at auction at 100 m 510 16s, to 511; the Jara sugars, ex Australasian Packet, were sold at 31s. to 34s. 3d. per 100 lbs.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report prime beef at 22s. 6d. per 100 lbs; prime mutton sinking; offal is 2½d. per 1b.; medium 2d.

MELBOURNE CUP ENIRIES.

The Roe, Keepsake, Nimblefoot, Monk, Jewess,
Duke of Montrose, Conrad, Miss Pert, Maintop, Huntsman, Aurora, Horizon, Valentine,
True Blue, Palmerston, Lapwing, Patience, Flying Dutchman, Glencoc, Milesian, Miss Constance, Manuka, Phosphorus, Prevor, Warrior, Kate Dal-yrmple, Starlight, Farner's Daughter, Stockings, Sheet Anchor, Rumula, Mischief, Saladia, Moselle, Duke, Rosebud, Barbarian, Barbelle, Partisan, Molly Carew, Camel, Bylong, Grey Momus, Earl, 1da Colt, Florence, Pyrrhus, Detective, Zu Zu, Kaizer, Tim Whiller, Marksman, Little Dick, Coydon, Trump Card, A1, Juanita, Crusader, Sir William, Carnation, Paradise, Strop, Bishophourne, Miss Wilkins, Cotherstone, Paddy's Land, Lapdog, Zillah, Cassillis. Knottingly, Freetrader. Seventy-one in all.

QUEENSCLIFF. WIDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Ticlte, French barque, from Bourbox; Remeralds, French barque, from Charente; Sussex, barque, and Galates, schooner, from Newrastle; Lizzie, barque, from Mauritius.

CAPE OTWAY. The Agnes Rose, ship, bound from London to Sydney, passed at 11 a.m.

LAUNCESTON.

Wednesday,
The case of Archdeacon Reiby versus Bloomfeld,
for slander, has caused great sensation. The Bishop
was examined at great length, in reference to conversations with the plaintiff. Mrs. Bloomfeld deposed to two improper overtures by the Archdeacon. He cross-examination was postponed until to-morrow. The ship Agnes Rose passed the Otway, at noon.

ADELAIDE.

When set at a bonus of £2000 for the establishment of colonial manufactures.

The new Government have been well received in The new Government have been well received in Parliament. They, apparently, will adopt the measures proposed in the Governor's Speech, excepting that they propose making the terminus of the overland telegraph at Wentworth instead of Port Augusta. An adjournment will take place during the Conference in Melbourne, at which Captain Hart will probably represent this colony.

The citizens refused, last night, to allow money to be borrowed for the Torrens dams, but approved of a motion for its construction by private speculators.

The three rioters, convicted at the Supreme Court, have been sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. Wheat is inquired for at 5s. 4d. Holders ask as

Wheat is inquired for at 5s. 4d. Holders ask a

GLEET.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber, at 4.35 p.m., on Menday, 39th ultimo. Freeant—The Mayor, Aldermen Simpech, Chapman, Thornley, and Reilly. The Council wast again into consideration of the By-laws. Moved by Alderman Chapman, seconded by Alderman Thornley,—"That the By-laws as amended be the By-laws of the borough, and that the same be fairly transcribed, and the sean of the borough be affixed thereto by the Mayor, and that the copy so scaled be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the sanction and approval of the Governor and Executive Council." Carried.—W. DE BURGH HECTER, Council Clerk.

the sanction and approval of the Governor and Recentive Council. Carried.—W. Dr. Bergen Hecter, Council Clerk.

Wetloome to a Lany Perracure.—The South Activities Register reports that on Thesday evening, May 21, a tea-meeting was held in the Town Hall Exchange Room, and a public gathering in the New Connexion Medical Church, to welcome Miss Thorne, and bear an address from that lady. There was a very large attended at the Latter meeting, the chapel being completely filled, and the Latter meeting, the chapel being completely filled, and the Latter meeting, the chapel being completely filled, and the Latter meeting, the chapel being completely filled, and the Latter meeting meet cordulally welcomes Miss Thorne to this colony, and earmostly prays that during her visit she may win many soule to Corist, and be an instrument of much prod to the Churches. He was well aware that the subject of female preaching was controversial, but he thought their prightons sententines carried their feedings further than their judgment. He held that it was not unscriptural; on the contrary the Bible gave the warrant for females to preach and make known the truth. In regard to the effertned to women not epsaking in churches, he held that it referred to the dissensions that took place in the days when the passage was written, and not to the public ministry. When in England, he had listened with great satisfaction to the proaching of Miss Thorne's mother. In conclusion he gave Miss Thorne to right hund of followship on tehalf of the congregation. The Rev. S. Keen, in seconding, also offered a welcome on behalf of all the churches in the colony. The motion was carried. Miss Thorne, who was warmly received, said it was with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that she met than. She had teen received with unexpected kindness, and most warmly appreciated this. She scarcely yet got over the painfal partings in Victoria, which colony had been very dear to her heart during the vesserome, although not a sentimental young lady in the general accep

VOTING IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

In vesterday's issue of the *Herotd* there appeared a letter from a correspondent, inquiring whether a mayor could "compet an alderman tovote on every mayor could "compel an alderman tovote on every question, whether such alderman were willing or not, in the absence of any blaw for that purpose," and a note in answer to that letter that "Every alderman present when a question is put area! vote." As this is a question which has been more than once raised in various quarters, and is obviously of considerable importance, it may be expedient to refer to it more fully, and to show how the obligation of voting is imposed. Section 101 of the Municipalities Act of 1867 enacts that all acts required to be done, and all questions to be decided by the Council, shall be done and decided by a majority of the members present at any meeting duly held, &c. The Council is required by law to deal, at its meetings, with all matters (within its jurisdiction) of which due notice may have been given, under the provisions of sections 104 and 105. Here, then, is a statutory duty which all members of Municipal Councils have voluntarily undertaken to perform for, as the law now stands, no man can be elected an alderman without his own consent. The law would compel a performance of this duty, even if there had been no express legislative declaration of its compulsory character. But there is such a declaration. Section 8 of the 22 Victoria, No. 12 (the second of the "Acts Shortening Acts"), declares that where the word "shall" is used, in any statute, in reference to the exercised, unless there are other "express works" used Victoria, No. 12 (the second of the "Acts Shortening Acts"), declares that where the word "shall" is used, in any statute, in reference to the exercise of any power, &c., the same must be exercised, unless there are other "express words" used in the statute chosing that the Legislature introduct to give this word a different operation. There are no such words in section 101 of the Minicipalities Act of 1807. On the centrary, the general scope and effect not only of that section, but of the eptire statute, show an intention to compet the performance, by municipal functionaries, of the duties which they have undertaken; and section 192 imposes a penalty for breach of any provision in the Act—by wilful act, or refusal or neglect to act, &c.—for which no specific penalty has been provided. The intention to render the performance of numicipal duties compulsary is, as to the duty of voting, still further manifested by the wording of sections 106 and 110 in reference to casting votes in Council, and to both original and castang votes in committee meetings. It is clear, we conceive: 1. That every addrenum—other than the mayor or chairman, who is present at a duly convened meeting of the Council when any question, with which such Council when the numbers give his casting vote until all the members present—himself excepted—shall have voted, and the numbers of affirmative and negative votes shall have been found equal. 3. That although the number or chairman want or chairman would be respected to the acting vote when the numbers of original votes on either said of the other members for original vote.

So he pleases, he next give his casting vote when the numbers of original votes on either said of the other members then presen

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FIRE AT NEWCASTIE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHOETEN after 2 o'clock this morning, Wednesday, the inhabitants of our city were alarmed by the cry of time and the ringing of the fire-bell. The acces of the fire was at the rear of Mr. Shaw's buildings, in Hunter-street. The position will be better known by saying—Tatteraall's Hotel stands at the corner or junction of Lake Macquarie Road and Honeyswickle Point; next is attached the resistence and surgery of Dr. Degner, then Mr. Shaw's residence and furniture warehouse, and next a millinery depôt; the whole forming one block of buildings. At the cast end is Mr. Shaw's timber yard. It was at the rear of these buildings that the lite took place, commencing in one of the stables and extending along the whole of the back premises, destroying stables, out-houses, tenements, and timbersheds, together with the contents. The fire burned with great fury for an hour, the flaunce shooting high in the sir, making the heat intense for a time. Some brave fellows knocked away the starcase leading to the balconies caught lire, but were as speedily actinguished. A good many people soon arrived at the spot, and were active in preventing the extension of the lire. The Fire Brigade were early on the ground with their large engine; but some delay was occasioned before they got to work, and when they did god arrived, but it is time some steps were taken to provide the Brigade with a new hose. They are stime body of men and have a splendid engine, but all their efforts are useless with the present hose appliances. This want has been observed at previous fires, and it is carnestly to be hoped the evil will at once be remedied. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been occasioned by the hay getting heated. The horses belonging to Mr. Shaw periched in the dismes; the carriages, &c., were saved. It is not known whether the prevaice instand.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Baraar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Uaris, £2,
DAWSON AND CO.—At their Homebush Yards, at hair-past 9,
Fat Cattle and Sheep; at their Pitt-street Yards, at hair-past 9,
Fat Cattle, Lumbs, Pigs, Caives, Cow.

W. FILLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle; at hair-past
11, Fat Sheep.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullsgar's, at hair-past
11, Fat Gattle, at Hills and Co.'s Yards, at 4, Fat Sheep.

BULLER AND INGLES.—At their Marcis, at 10, Mileb Cows,
&c. at 11, Fat Gattle, Caives, Lumbs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.
J. SOLOMON.—At the Bank Audion Booms, at 11, Boots and

Shoes.
F. FAREY.—At Glebe Island, at 12, Steam Bollers.
PREK AND PRERIGHS.—At their Rooms, at 11, Raisins, Flour,

PLEX AND PRESIDENCE—At their Rooms, at 11, Rathins, Flour, Roda Crystals, Nationery, &c.

C. MOGRE and Co.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Woollons, &c.

J. G. COHEN.—At 125, Filt-street, at 11, Soda Crystals; at 143, Filt-street, at 125, Filt-street, at 12, Soda Crystals; at 143, Filt-street, at 126, Filt-street

WINDSOR.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A SPECIAL meeting of the subscribers of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society was held at the Institution on Monday last. Mr. J. E. Johnston, J.P., president, took the chart Opinions of Sir William Manning and Sir James Martin were read to the effect that the society had good ground for a suit against Mr. Robert Fitzgerald for the legacy,—whereupon it was unanimously resolved on the motion of Mr. Ascough, J.P., seconded by Mr. C. W. May,—"Tha the committee be suthorised and are requested to take proceedings forthwith against Mr. Fitzgerald."

Police Office, Tursday.—Before Messra. Ascough Day, Johnston, Powell, MrQuade, and Richards, Justices of the Feace.

William Alderson appeared on summons, charged with having committed an act of bribery and corruption at the late Windsor election, in having promised Edward and Joseph Butler the sum of £1, in order to influence their votes for Mr. Arthur Dight, and having afterwards paid the same. Mr. Hellyer was retained for the prosecution and Mr. Coley for the defence. Mr. Jones, Clerk of the Assembly, was placed in the witness-box to produce the writ of election, but declined doing so without leave of the Assembly, which was not sitting. The case was adjourned till Tusday next, until the opinion of the statemay-General could be obtained as to the power of the Bench to compel the production of the writ.

The weathor is keeping flue.

In one of a series of articles under the above head, written towards the close of 1893, we gave a description of Mr. O. B. Eswarths tweed factory, off Sussex-street, neer the intersection of that street by Bathurst street. It was then mentioned that Mr. Ebsworth had concluded the purchase of the remaining pertien of the building, formerly known as Barker's Mills, and some three months back we gave a list of the very beautiful new machinery which had then been imported and set up, but which was not then in fall working order. They have now been at work for some time past, and we propose to give a brief description of them, and until tarely entirely distributed as a mill, and until tarely entirely distributed as a mill, and until tarely entirely distributed as the series of the same and supports of the continuous of the series of the various floors have been cavefully attended to, so much so, that although there is a large quantity of heavy machinery working throughout the building there is acarcely any vibration. Belts and shafting work the various machines on the several floors, and considerable ingeruity is shown in the way of distributing these so as to obtain as much power as possible.

Beginning with the lower floor, we first take the wool-burring machine. This is one of Platt's most recent patents, having been protected so lately as 1893. It has been adopted after many experiments, and has been found most successful in taking out of the woll the clover or turfoil burr, but also the seed of the canny grear—a grain which has berectoire deviced at the wool, and only making them more numerous; but by the present machine they are taken out and threwn to the bottom with whatever wool is attached to them Whan the work is completed, the seeds with the wool and leaves the latter perietty clear and fit for use, without any waste whatever. The action of the machine is somewhat similar to those previously in use for the same purpose. A cylinder armed with blunk hives draw the wool in from the feeding board, slightly o

received upon rollers, and then comes the action of one of the finest pieces of mechanism in the establishment.

8 The patent continuous spinning frame works direct from the condenser bobbins or rollers, as we have termed them, since they each contain something like fifty threads or slubbings. The frame contains 150 spindles, half on one side and half on the other; and the bobbin is placed on a frame above the spindles, the slubbings being taken alternately to the one side and the other, and fastened each to a spindle. But before being thus fastened, the slubbing is passed through a crocked wire which, rotating rapidly, twaits the wool as the latter passes along, giving it the necessary consistency regularly and continuously; whiist the wool, being caught between two rollers, which gently press it prior to its reaching this rotating wire, is thus prevented from conveying the twist further than is required. The spindles are set as it were in polished steel cups, the edges of which project sufficiently to allow of the now twisted yarn being carried round it clear of the spindles by mesns of a small piece of hooked steel or flier, which can be changed according to the sire of yarn sequired to be made, and through which it goes to the spindle, thus preventing any possibility of the yarn fouling at the top. As this goes on, the light frame in which the steel cups are set moves gently up and down, distributing the yarn equally upon the spindle, and not allowing any one portion to clog up before the whole is full. The action as thus described appears tolerably simple, as we follow only one thread; but any one who has any knowledge of machinery can readily conceive that to eccure the variety of motions required for earrying

portion to clog up before the whole is full. The action as thus described appears tolerably simple, as we follow only one thread; but any one who has any knowledge of machinery can readily conceived that to secure the variety of motions required for carrying along the one slubbing until it becomes a perfect yearn upon the spindle, must demand considerable mechanical combinations. Consequently the number of wheels, belta, &c. is great; and when there are one hundred and afty of these. The spinning frame is one of John Sykes and Sons' make, and has been recognised by English manufacturers as the most perfect machine yet discovered for the purposes.

Following on the process of manufacture there is next a horizontal warping mill and beaming machine, working by power, by means of which the tedious operations of warping and beaming are performed without manual intervention. Next come eight power looms, of the latest and most improved make, by which cloth of every description can be manufactured from the most simple of plain cloth up to the most complicated pattern of jacquard work. The diversity of pattern in tweed and other fancy work is given first by the number of "sets of heald"—that is, the sets of threads held in frames which by the loops in them raise the warp yarn passed through those loops, and next by the number of sheattles which may be employed in the loom. For the simplest form of cloth, two sets of healds only are required, and one shuttle; and we can imagine the great diversity which may be given when twenty of these healds and three shuttles, with an equal number of drop boxes at each end of the lathe case be used at one time. Some of these looms, just imported by Mr. Elsworth, are made to work with that number, each heald frame being lifted exactly at the time required by means of a mechanical arrangement which never fails or forgets as a hand loom weaver might possibly do. These looms are of too complicated a character for any attempt at description, for even with a plan it would be difficult for a

work.

For treating the cloth after it has been made, two pairs of falling stocks of the largest size and most powerful make have been constructed in the lower portions of the new building, motion being given to the solid 10-inch shaft to which the tappet wheals are fixed by a spring wheel and pinion working direct from the engine. These stocks, which are exceedingly heavy, are very firmly set in masoury. The stones used being in solid blocks, quarried to the size required—some exceeding 5 tons in weight. By this arrangement there is very little vibration from the weaking of the stocks, although they fall after every

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF MEW SOURI WALES.

Is one of a sariac of attilles under the above had, within the work the clies of 1859, we give a design of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory, of the competition of Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's tweed factory of the Mr. 6, B. Ebewerth's decrease of the

Although there has been this large increase of machinery and consequently of production, there has not been by any means a corresponding increase in the number of hands employed in the factory. The whole of the machines have been specially designed for the purpose of saving labour, and perhaps on the whole the employment of not more than twenty additional hands has been necessitated. As an example of the saving of labour, it may be mentioned that two boys are sufficient to attend to the new scribbler and carder, of course with an occasional look from the engineer or manager to see that the machinery is acting properly; whilst the spinning frame with 150 spindles working continuously require only four girls to attend upon it.

Warrior Rate Dallymple.

SYDNEY ENTRANCES FOR MELBOURNE RACES.

MELBOURNE CUt, 1870.

Mr. A Thompson's be the Duke, 4 years

E Lev's bic Particle, 4 years

be Particle, 4 years

be Farticle, 5 years

be (Imported by Amsterdam—Molly Grew G., Matthews na. br c Cunnel, 4 years

love)'s ch Bylong, 6 years

reformed by Amsterdam—Molly Grew G., Matthews na. br c Cunnel, 4 years

love)'s ch Bylong, 6 years

reformed by Amsterdam, 2 years

ch be by New Wartin—Ida, 3 years

be Pyrrhau, 2 years

ch be betetive, 3 years

ch be for hard folin

ch be for hard folin

be Meetre's bit fine Whiffler, aged

be Meetre's bit fine Whiffler, aged

De Meetre's bit fine Whiffler, aged

be Crydon, 3 years

be Crydon, 5 years

Adam's ch c Trump Card, 4 years

be Treater's ch f Moselle, 3 years

Realway's br Al., 4 years

br m Carnation, 5 years

Tow's be c Sir Whiffler, 4 years

br if Tardice, 3 years

br if Paradice, 5 years

br if Paradice, 8 years

br if Paradice,

ASCOT VALE STAKES, 1871.

Mr. Byan's bic, by Kingaton-Black Hers.

V. B. C. Sr. LROEB, 1872.

Mr. Tait's bc J. I.

Chasfo na. The Acorn

be f Frico Gove

be f Blue Gove

be Cland Cook

B. Richard's b f Virage

Byan's bic, by Riegron-Black Bess.

Byan's bic, by Riegron-Black Bess.

Mr. Tait's b f, by V. R. C. OAKS, 1871.

Mr. Daife na. b f Profile

Rossiter's b f Lady Exeter

Bichard's b f Virage.

SYDNEY ENTRANCES FOR THE LAUNCESTON RACES.
CHAPPON STARES, 1871,
Mr. Ivory's ch h Bylong, c years
Tait's be Pyrrised, c years

Let Warvick, and
b f Florence, S years
De Mestre's a b Tim Whitter, a jed
Winch's be corpoton, 2 years
Formation of the property of the prope

Mr. loopy'a ch h Bylong, 6 years
Tait's ch e Detective, 5 years
— ch c The Earl, 4 years
— be fyrthin, 1 years
— be fyrthin, 2 years
Winch's b g Little Cock, 3 cerus
Forrester's ch f Moselle, 3 years
Rouse's ch g Crusader
Town's br o fir William, 4 years
br m Garnation, 5 years
br the Armaton, 5 years
— bf Paradoe, 3 years

MERCA NOWLE

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. I'me Customs revenue received to-day was as Total ... E\$001 7 1

There is little variation from the preceding ulness in mercantile affairs, and no change of uotations in any commodity of importance.

Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck sold, this day. the Medway Station, situate in the Bligh district, New South Wales, together with 2500 sheep, at 6s. 10d. per head; stores, stock-horses, implements, &c., at a valuation. Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. have effected

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. have effected the following sales of property by public auction and private contract within the past week:—
Mooney's grocery store, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, £350—Mr. Foot, purchaser; two-story stone house, 144, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, £390—Mr. Linklater, purchaser; allotment of land, 38 feet frontage to Missennden Road, Camperdown, 50s. per foot—Mr. Rossiter, purchaser; two-story stone house, 150, Victoria-street. perdown, 50s. per foot—Mr. Rossiter, purchaser; two-story stone house, 150, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, £390—Mr. Palmer, purchaser; two-story stone house, Union-street, Pyrmont, £300—Mr. Costelloe, purchaser; allotment of land, 40 feet frontage to Septimus-street, Newtown, 20s. per foot—Mr. Webber, purchaser; allotment of land, 58 feet frontage to Albert-street, Newtown, 25s. per foot—Mr. Cheadle, purchaser; two allotments of land, 111 feet frontage to Erskineville Road, Newtown, 25s. per foot—Mr. Tuft, purchaser; 99 years' lease per foot—Mr. Tuft, purchaser; 99 years' lease allotments of land, Derwent-street, Bishop-thorpe Estate, £8 2s. 6d. per annum—Mr. Plummer, lessee.

Messrs. Mort and Co. submitted for sale to-Messrs. Mort and Co. submitted for sale to-day at their Stores, Circular Quay, 280 bales wool and 10,000 sheepskins. With a few exceptions all the lots changed hands. There was a brisk demand, and some choice parcels of scoured wool realised fis high as 20d. Subjoined are details of the sale: 9 bales scoured, A. M.D., at 5jd.; 7 bales fleece, A. M.D., at 13d.; 9 at 5ad.; 7 baies neece, A. M.D., at 13d.; 9 bales greasy, REH, at 8½d.; 6 bales lambs, Mx;7, at 6d.;8 bales greasy, half circle or a D, at 6½d.; 20 bales ditto, LD conjoined, at 5½d.; 21 bales ditto, LC, at 5½d.; 23 bales fleece, ASD over Burindi, at 15½d.; 21 bales greasy, ASD over Burindi, at 15\(^3\)d., 21 bales greasy, LC, at 5\(^1\)d. 15 bales scoured, WD, at 10d.: 18 bales ditto, ASD, at 20d.; 2 bales ditto, Haigh, at 20d.; 11 bales ditto, MK&Co., at 11d. In smaller lots, 11 bales fiece realised from 3\(^3\)d. to \(^1\)d.\(^1

bundles, WL, at 33d.; 2 lots, M, at 41d.

Two Cases of Uncraiment of the Goldsen Heraid reports that on the 28th May, the coroner, Mr. Caseles Nicholous, held an inquest at the Court-house, Berrims, on the body of a formic child, which had been found in a closel at Bong Bong. A witness, deposed that she was the mistress of the supposed gother of the infant; that she observed her to be very, ill on the 18th Instant; found her lying on the floor unable to speak; fraced marks to the water-closes, locked down, and saw the child now, lying in this Court; got it up with a hope, and sent, for the police. W. Williamson, being aworn, deposed; I am a duly qualified medical practitioner; was called to see a child and its supposed mother on the 19th Instant; saw a nowly-bern infant, and, on making appost-morten examination, found that it was well-developed and healthy; believe the child to have been born a tive; it presented no marks of violento. Verdiet: "The decessaed infant, the subject of the present inquiry, was found dead, but how it came by its death there is no evidence to show; also that Catherine Perkins is the mother of the said child, and that she one-resulted the birth thereof." A second inquest was held the same, day on the body of a newly-born finals child found drad it Burnswang." Constable Fleegerald deposed that by order of senior-sergeant Healey he prosseded to Burnswang to fook for a child which was supposed to Burnswang to fook for a child which was supposed to Burnswang to fook for a child which was supposed to Burnswang to fook for a child which was supposed to Burnswang to fook for a child which was supposed to Burnswang to fook for a child which was supposed for the health to a child on the night of the 17th instant, that it was dead when bern, and that she buried it in a hollow stump of a tree in order to hide her shame as she thought no one knew of it; found the body in the place which she indicated, with shout four inches of clay on it; brought it and the supposed mother to Berrime that day. Wor

the birth thereof." Both girls were committed for trial, to take place at Sydney on the list August mext.

A Lineary or the New's Towes.—A valorous knight, one of the former lords of Theben, having fallen in love with the beautiful daughter of a neighbouring haron, between whom and himself there existed a deadly feud, the father strictly forbade all intercourse between them; and finding one day that the girl favoured her lover, and that stolen interviews took place, was so infuriated that he at once determined to immure his daughter in a convent. The enamourned knight soon discovered the retreat of his mistress, and, taking with him an armed body of his retainers, attacked the convent by night, sending terror into the hearts of the abbess and her nuus, and carrying the trembling recluse off to his castle. Arrived here, he placed her, for greater safety, in a solitary turret, perched upon a rock, and standing aloof from the rest of the fortress, which he surrounded with men in ambush. While, however, dellying in his lady's bower, the castle was surprised by a very superior force, headed by the entaged father. The castle was ransacked, and the lovers not being found, the soldiers were ordered to surround the smaller tower, to the dismay of its inmates, who soon saw that their precautions were wholly inadequate to the circumstances. They resolved, however, not to be taken, preferring a voluntary death to an ignominous capture, and a subsequent fate of which imagination represented to them a trightful picture. The secret passage, which may now be seen leading from the spiral staircase througi the rock to the water's edge below, unhappily did pither exist, and there remained but one resource the hapless pair. They appeared for one moment the summit of the tower, looked in each (embrace. As they looked down despairingly or besiegers, a prompt order to draw their bows given to his archers by the releasitess baron; but he heartless command could be executed bott leaped into the stream below, and the peaceful were flowi

- Print

are going to fall; and the River Terrace, where

on summer nights the members walk and smoke their cigars, is not likely this year to be so much frequented as usual. More pieces break off

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)
PHILADELPHIA, February 21 The "decline of American commerce" is a subject of interest on both sides the Atlantic and one of the most valuable documents of the session is the report just presented to the House by Mr. Lynch (Republican), of Maine, from the Committee on American Navigation Interests. This committee was created last spring, and for several months past has been investigating the causes of American com mercial decline, and devising remedies for the of which such loud complaints are made. Previously to the beginning of the late Civil War there was a gradual, steady, and healthy increase of American ocean tonnage. The committee say that the increase of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade was, between 1830 and 1840, about 60 per cent.; in 1840-50, 75 per cent.; and in 1850-60, 60 per cent. In the latter decade the British tonnage, employed exclusively in the foreign trade of that country, increased about 40 per cent. In 1861 the American foreign tonnage reached its highest point—2,642,628 tons, while the British foreign tended. the British foreign tonnage was in that year 3,179,683 tons. Since 1861 America hae "lost half its merchant shipping and all its maritime prestige," and the people "now stand debating whether we shall without a struggle yield all, and become the mere commercial dependency of the nation for whose advantage we have been thus spoiled and reduced." From 1861 to 1866 the American foreign tonnage decreased to 1,492,926 tens, a loss of over 43 per cent., while in the same time Great Britain gained over 30 per cent. Besides this, a very large proportion of the British gain was in steam tonnage, one ton of which is equal to three tons of sailing vessels in efficiency; and iron was also largely substi-tuted for wood, thus gaining in durability. Taking these things into consideration, the

			Great Britain.					
Year.	United States.		Foreign tonnage.		Partly home and partly foreign.			
1830		576,475		-				
0181		869,765		-	1000	-		
1860		1,585,198		2,185,420	100	227,639		
1860		2,546,237		3,082,047		256 359		
1861		2,642,628		3,179,683		244,440		
1664		1,581,895		3,988,483		305,069		
1866		1,492,926	200	4,166,398	100	325,361		
1868		1,565,732	_	4,265,349	200	203,971		
W	hile		gre	gate tonr	age	of the two		

British increase was in actual efficiency fully 50 per cent. The following gives a comparison of the American and British foreign tonnage for

various years, and shows the relative positions

of each at different periods :-

countries between 1860 and 1868 increased about 14 per cent., the United States from a position nearly equal with Great Britain in tonnage, has seen it dwindle to less than one tonnage, has seen it dwindle to less than one-third. This is strikingly shown in a statement of the nationality of the shipping that carries American imports and exports. The following shows the amount of American and foreign tonnage that entered at American ports from foreign countries during the years named

gn countries during the years named :—

yrs. merican
yrs. merican In 1861 the estimated value of the American

tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade was 108,000,000 dollars, and the gross annual earnings 36,000,000 dollars, or 331 per cent. earnings 35,000,000 dollars, or 331 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860 the gross earnings increased with the increase of tonnage to the extent of 75 per cent. At the same ratio, from 1860 to 1869, say 65 per cent., the gross earnings ought to have increased to the yearly sum of 57 millions; but, in fact, the value of tonnage, had decreased in 1869 to 70 millions. tonnage had decreased in 1869 to 70 millions e gross earnings to 23 millions a year. showing an annual loss of earnings of nearly 34 An additional statement, giving the value of exports and imports at American ports for the various years in the two classes of ressels, completes the exhibit of the deplorable condition to which our shipping interest has been reduced :-

In 1850, 75 per cent. of the trade was carried in American vessels; in 1869, 34 per cent. in American vessels to 66 per cent. in foreign. Since 1853 American exports have doubled while the proportion carried in American vessels has fallen from 67 to 34 per cent. Thus increased exports only furnish increased business for foreign ships unless we can put American vessels in position to compete on equal terms. The committee estimate that one-half engaged in the carrying trade between foreign countries, on the long routes, carrying bulky, cheap freights, while "our own experts and cheap freights, while "our own exports and imports are passing in foreign bottoms, the freights going to enrich our commercial rivals, and to swell the foreign balances against us, which must be settled in gold." During the last fiscal year nearly 70 per cent. of the imports of New York came in foreign steamers. Eighty-nine foreign steamers now run regularly to and from New York, an increase of 200 per cent since 1860, and these foreign services at cent. since 1860, and these foreign carriers at a single port earn twenty-four millions of dollars a year, drawn from the American people, and paid, as it were, to support the naval reserve of

The report then goes on to detail the vast majority of British steamship lines running to all parts of the world, and to show how Great Britain is monopolising and controlling all the choice routes of traffic. It describes the mail subsidies given by both England and France to encourage steamship lines, and how North Germany, Holland, Austria, Italy, and even Japan are doing everything in their power to encourage steam ocean navigation by their respective vessels, adding that in striking contrast with the activity displayed by foreign nations is the want of it manifested by America. During the want of it manifested by America. During the last fiscal year America paid 1,101,674 dollars for the ocean mail service, of which 336,163 dollars was paid to foreign companies. America has but two lines of mail steamers on the Athantic—one from New York to St. Thomas, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro, and the other from New York to Havannah and Amirwell On the Perice One of Aspinwall. On the Pacific Ocean there are five, running from San Francisco to Panama, to Yokohama and Shanghai, to Honolulu, to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and to Mazatlan, Mexico. Not over a hirad, and to Mazzian, Mexico. Not over thirty steamers perform the service on all these lines, while the British Peninsular and Oriental Line alone employs in its service 49 large vessels, of which 43 are mail carriers for the East and Australia.

In consequence of this decline the business of this decline the business of this height of the trained States is at a com-

foreign Powers.

shipbuilding in the United States is at a com-plete standstill; the yards empty, the workmen

or turned to other channels. The decline | nor that they will speedily result in restoring is not the result of an over production of tonnage in the world, for it has been wholly in the shipping of the United States, where the depression has continued for too long a period to be caused merely by an over-supply. The causes are special, and such as affect American tennage only. The decadence is attributable mainly, if not solely, to the incidents of the war. During the war 919,466 tons of American shipping disappeared,110,163 tons being destroyed by Anglo-Confederate pirates," while the balance was either sold to foreigners or passed nominally into their hands and obtained the protection the committee say, was "virtually destroyed by the peril in which it was placed from English piratical vessels sailing under the Confederate flag. The risk of sailing under the American flag was so great as to divert a large share of the carrying trade into foreign bottoms, principally those of Great Britain." Our people were fully able to keep pace with the world in improvements in naval architecture, so that hese improvements could not have contributed the relative American decline. The war not only deprived us of the benefits resulting from these improvements, but gave an impetus to commerce in the hands of lour great rival, and an advantage over us that but for the war she could not have possessed. The disastrous return of peace. They were rather aggravated by the taxation which op-pressed all industry, but which operated with peculiar hardship upon this particular interest, inasmuch as it is subjected to unrestricted foreign competition that must be met not only at home, but in all the ports of the world. So unequal a contest could only result in the loss of the American carrying trade, and the com-mittee add that "it is as impossible to revive our shipping interests unaided by the Government as it would be to build up our manufac-turing interests by imposing a heavy tax upon all raw materials, and at the same time admit-

Having thus traced the decline and stated They have considered various plans, and say the following with reference to various proposed remedies:—The readmission of the vessels to the American registry that during the rebellion sought the protection of a foreign flag the committee consider to be convexed. foreign flag the committee consider to be opposed to sound public policy, as encouraging do when the country most needed aid. To foreign-built vessels to the American registry they also consider impolitic, as it violates the settled custom of the country since the foundation of the Government, encourages foreign labour, shipbuilding, and manufactures at the expense of our own; draws money from home be spent abroad, foreigners getting the ofits, and in many ways militates against merican interests. To admit foreign-built American interests. vessels on payment of a duty would be imprac-ticable, for to the extent of the duty it would ope rate in favour of the foreign shipowner with whom the American has to compete, and, if admitted at all, it ought to be done in a way to place American shipowners on an equality with their foreign competitors. The admission of foreign vessels at all to American registry would tend to deprive us of the mechanical skill necessary to build our navy in time of war, unless during peace we kept up expensive Government works or a costly naval establishment; and, as the crowning argument against it, the committee say :-

"It would be humiliating, indeed, to every American to see Great Britain employed and paid by us to rebuild the shipping she so effectively aided to destroy during the rebellion. If we adopt a policy that will admit of such results, that nation could well afford to pay our most extravagant demands upon her for ports nade war upon our commerce during the Every consideration, whether of interest or

al pride, impels us to build our ships

on our own seil. The true remedy is to adopt a policy as liberal and enlightened as that of the nation with which we are to compete for the carrying trade of the world, those nations being now in possession of the field. They admit free of duty, all the material entering into the construction of vessels; they allow the withdrawal from bond of all stores used on the voyage of a ship sailing to a foreign port, the ame as though such stores were exported ; and they pay liberally to steamers for carrying the mails, and thus establish lines to all parts of the i. The subsidies paid by Great Britain France are returned to them manyworld. fold by the nations pursuing a more narrow and shortsighted policy. It is the United States that supports the foreign the mail, passenger, and freight money which hem rather than establish lines of he own. The committee say that, "worse still, while we carefully scrutinise every appropriation for our own navy, we pay annually more to support the most efficient arm of the navy of Great Britain than is asked for the support of our own." They think that by offering Ameri-can citizens the same encouragement and pro-tection afforded by other commercial nations to their citizens, our shipping can be built, and lines of ocean steamers established, as fast as the requirements of business demand, and that would be a present demand for ships if they could be cheaply supplied. The committee, therefore, recommend the following measures of relief: - Firstly, the remission of the duties imposed upon the raw material entering into the enstruction of vessels, limiting the amount to the minimum of duties per ton sollected on the materials used, and where vessels are built of American iron remitting an amount per ten equivalent to the duties on a like amount of imported raw materials; secondly, that all stores to be used by vessels sailing to foreign ports may be taken in bond free of duty; thirdly, in order to encourage investment in shipping and extend aid to ships already built that have been sailed during and since the re-bellion to great disadvantage, to allow all sailing vessels and steamers running to the British vessels and steamers running to the British North American provinces annually a subsidy of 1 dollar 50 cents per ton, steamers to European ports 4 dollars per ton, and to all other steamers running to foreign ports 3 dollars per ton. The committee also recommend that every State and Federal tax upon American shipping be removed, also all harbour fees and port charges of every kind, and that the only tax they be subjected to shall be an annual rate of 30 cents per ton, to be

These are the measures recommended, and shipbuilding in the United States is at a com-plete standstill; the yards empty, the workmen out of employment, and the capital that has survived the wreck is either idle

shall be an annual rate of 30 cents per ton, to be

paid into the Federal treasury, in order that foreign shipping may be subjected to tonnage dues in American ports. Our commercial treaties would require, were American vessels

from tonnage dues, that foreign vessels

our lost commerce. Time will be required to organise capital and labour for the extensive construction of iron vessels, and "still greate inducements must be offered to insure the establishment of lines of American ocean steamers, which will relieve us from our present humiliating and disgraceful dependency upon foreigners." The prosperity of the country in peace, its security in war, are largely dependent on an efficient merchant marine, and it is worthy on an emceent merchants whether, by granting the attention of Congress whether, by granting aid to build swift ocean steamers, readily con vertible into cruisers, we are not providing a most economical and efficient means of defence. Admiral Porter told the committee that "with a few such ships converted into war vessels at the breaking out of the rebellion such a blockthe oreaking out of the rebellion such a block-ade of the Southern coast could have been established as would have prevented the rebels from sending out a pound of cotton or obtaining supplies or munitions of war, and the rebellion would have been strangled almost at its birth. Who can compute the loss in lives and in money consequent upon the want of a few such ships?" "Our future wars with any of the great foreign Powers," they continue, "must be upon the ocean and with an enemy that must cross the ocean to attack us, and whose vulnerable point to assail is the population and wealth which he has scattered on every sea." Great Britain has her sudsidised ships, subject at all times to the demands of ships, subject at all times to the demands of the Government. Such a system would be most valuable to the United States, and much more economical than keeping up an expensive naval establishment in time of peace.

The committee discuss American inland transportation by railway and water in its conwith ocean navigation, and state that the true mail route from London to Asia lies across the American Continent, and that, sooner or later, passengers and valuable freights will pass over this route to and from China and Japan. Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong are all nearer London by the route via New York than by the Suez Canal. Our trans-continental railways, the committee think, by means of the improvements yet to be introduced, may before long be able to compete successfully with steam transportation by water. Through such improvements the routes across the American Continent, aiready the most direct, may become the cheapes routes from London to China and Japan The trade of these Asiatic countries has been the prize for which all commercial nations have for centuries contended. The trade of the ost important-India, China, and Japan-Great Britain now draws to herself, and distri-Great Britain now draws to herself, and distributes again to the rest of the world. The silver products of American mines make nearly the circuit of the world to reach, tite Great Britain, the East, while Eastern products come back to America by the same circuitous route. This Eastern trade is at our command if we will but stretch forth our hand and take it. hand and take it. The advantages of a revival of trade will be felt by all sections of the country, and the committee conclude their report by asking whether—after expending millions in opening this opportunity of controlling the world's commerce by building railways across the continent, after astonishing the world by our energy and wisdom in carrying through such a gigantic commercial enterprise while in a struggle for national existence—we shall sur-prise the world still more by our supineness and folly in neglecting to avail ourselves of the greater advantages nature had opened to us

Draughts of bills to carry into effect its recommendations accompany the report. The Subsidy Bill allows upon all imported timber, lumber, hemp, manills, copper and iron not advanced beyond rods, bars, or bolts, used in shipbuilding, a drawback equal to the duties that may have been paid on them, the drawback being thus limited in amount—for wooden sailng vessels, 8 dollars per ton ; composite sailing vessels. 10 dollars ; wooden steamers, 1 dollars; composite steamers, 12 dollars; iron steamers, 15 dollars. The same drawbacks are allowed for American material (similar to foreign imported articles) used in building iron or composite vessels or steamers. It allows ship stores required for foreign voyages to be taken in bond and used for that purpose free of duty.

also gives the following annual subsidies sailing or steam vessels engaged for more than six months in the year in the carrying trade between American and foreign ports:—For saiting vessels, I dollar 50 cents per ton; for steamers trading to the British North American provinces, I dollar 50 cents; steamers to Europe, 4 dollars; steamers to any other foreign port, 3 dollars. Another bill imposes the annual tax of 30 cents per ten proposed on American shipping, and repeals every other tax, duty, impost, or charge of every kind im-posed on American shipping by national, State,

American commerce, its causes and remedies and it was presented with the ananimous approval of the committee. Congress, will, no oubt, heed the recommendations made and pass the bills proposed, or something like them. The country seems to be generally in favour of granting relief, but whether legislative enactents can cure the evils that are caused by a false monetary and revenue system, without reform-ing the system itself, is to be doubted. The report shows considerable ill-feeling towards England, but it testifies in almost every line to her commercial superiority. The Bills were made the special order in the House for the

THE STONE-WORK OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) THE condition of the stone-work of the new Houses of Parliament is at last beginning to attract serious attention. When pieces of masonry varying in weight from 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. or 15 lbs. come crashing down, it is no wonder that some uneasiness should be felt, at least by those who reside in the Palace or whose duties take them hither. Only a short time since a piece of carved work, weighing between seventy and eighty pounds, fell from the summit of the Clock Tower upon the roof of the house below, inhabited by the record clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas May. It passed through the iron roof as if it were so much paper broke an iron girder, and was stopped by the stout brick arches beneath. A time, a piece of about 18lbs, weight fell into one of our courts and was shivered into fragments just after no less a personage than the Usher of the Black rod had passed through. At another time a fragment weighing about 10 lbs. fell at the feet of the policeman on duty outside the entrance into Westminister Hall, at the south end, just opposite the Abbey. During every considerable storm a shower of pieces of stone, from the size of a walnut to an orange, rattle down upon the iron roofs. We believe, indeed, there is a special functionary ap-pointed to go about the roofs and rake the debris into heaps. There is never any certainty as to when and where these sculptured morsels

rom the carved terminals supporting the vanes than from any other parts; the reason being that the rods which carry the vanes are of from instead of copper, and as the iron oxidizes it swells and splits the stone. In no remote time this defect is likely to cause the destruction of the upper parts of all the pinnacles. The only change likely to do much good is to substitute copper rods for the rods of iron. Besides this the stone is rotting deeply in broad discounter that the stone is rotting deeply in broad discounter the stone is rotting deeply in broad discounter that the stone is rotting deeply in broad discounter that the stone is rotting deeply in broad discounter the stone is rotting deeply in the stone is this the stone is rotting deeply in broad dis-coloured patches, in regular lines all round what are called the string courses. Before it has been forty years in existence the New Palace of Westminster shows far greater signs of external decay than many structures of ten times its age. Certainly, if reports, inquiries, commissions, and committees could have done any good, the New Houses of Parliament ought o have been about the soundest buildings ever reared. In the first instance a commi reared. In the first instance a commission of scientific men and architects was appointed to ascertain the best kind of stone to be employed. These commissioners must have had what the Americans call a good time of it in prosecuting their inquiries, for they appear to have visited every castle, abbey and ancient house in England. In the end they recommended the use of a magnesian limeston geologically called dolomite, which abounds in Derbyshire, and of which Bolsover Castle, still in fine preservation, though of the date of 1680, is built. So various is the quality of this stone, that the same quarry will furnish the best and closest grained seams and the most porous and most worthless. Sir Charles Barry, we believe, wished that an experienced p man should be appointed to examine all blocks sent from the quarries. But the Government did not see the necessity of this recommendation, and the post was never properly filled. Two quarries were selected in Derbyshire—the Mansfield and were selected in Derbyshire—the Mansfield and the Anston. The former unfortunately could only furnish a small supply, but what it yielded was of excellent quality. The Anston quarry had an abundant supply, and of this the New Palace is mainly built. The difference between the two kinds of stone is now as easily distinguish-able in the external walls of the building as the difference between brick and marble. The difference between brick and marble. Mansfield stone is as sharp and true in outline as when it left the mason's hand; the Anston stone in all exposed positions is fast rotting away Experiments which have been made show that some of the stone employed is of a most porous kind; indeed, a cube of stone nine inches square was found to be capable of absorbing no les than three pints of water in forty-eight hours. How many gallons, then, would the whole building absorb during two or three days' heavy rain? And what must be the result when in winter the rain is followed by a frost expanding the absorbed water into ice? As a matter course the delicate carvings must crack into course the delicate carvings must crack into splinters. The process of decay is thus going on steadily and swiftly, and some remedy should be immediately applied. The report recommending the material to be employed in building the new palace dwells upon the necessity of special care being taken in the selection of stones for the west and south west farea as there is easy or the west and south-west faces, as there, it says the greatest tendency to decay would always be found to exist. Upon what evidence this theory was based we do not know, but the exact reverse of what was predicted has happened, for it is in the east and north-east faces that the stone has most rapidly decayed. One can, is fact, draw a series of lines round the building where the stones are rotting, and these lines will be found to correspond with what are tech-nically called the string courses, that is, the stone mouldings which project above and below the bands of carved work. Upon these the water drips from above, and then trickles over to those beneath, and so on from top to bottom till the constant dropping wears away the stone, and the inscriptions are becoming illegible, and the little pinnacle carvings falling away. The same process has gone on, but not to so great an extent, at the Geological Museum in Jermyn-street, though the stones of that building, as might have been expected, were carefully examined when selected. feared, however, that most kinds of dolomite are too porous to withstand the London climate in their natural state. Their pores require closing to protect the surface from the action of moisture, the destructive effect of which is increased by the sulphurous acid which is gen erated in the London atmosphere by the hun dreds of thousands of coal fires always burning The Caen stone endures our climate better, as we see in Westminster Abbey—much of the east end of which is built of this material; but

this respect. Of course when the stone-work began to decay, as it did before the New Houses were half finished, the methods proposed for its preservation were almost innumerable, some of then virtually amounting to a plan for rebuilding the whole structure. The favourite device, however, was to coat the stone with various liquid compositions, so as to fill up its peres, and keep them air and water tight. About twelve years ago two of these inventions were tried on po ons of the walls. One was a liquid prepare by Mr. Ransome; another was a solution of silica, the invention of Mr. Szerelmey a practical chemist, who has devoted his scientific knowledge to the discovery of preservatives against the decay of stone wood, and iron. A committee, consisting among others of the late Professor Faraday, the among others of the late Professor raraday, the late Sir Charles Barry, and Sir Roderick Mur-chison, was appointed to decide upon the merits of the competing inventions, and its verdict was in favour of Mr. Szerelmey's plan. The test of time apparently confirms the judgment of the committee, and the composition which it recom-mended has, after a lapse of cleven years, been re-examined. During the interval that has passed it has been severely tried, having, we believe, been scrubbed with wire brushes and with sand and sulphuric acid. Yet it remains as bright and vitreous as when first oright and vireous as when arise put on during a heavy shower of rain. Among other things petroleum, and what is called liquid glass, have also been tried. The petroleum makes the stones look black and greasy, but still it must to some extent fill up the pores, and so for a time retard decay, just as, we be-lieve, the boiled linseed oil has done when applied to the Geological Museum in Jernys street. As to the water-glass, it is strange that any practical chemist could have thought of it for such a purpose, Water-glass is only silicate of soda. If all the stonework could be immersed in this for a year os oit would form on the outside a silicate of lime—hard and durable enough for all time. As it is, it has merely been smeared on with a brush like anylother paint or solution. The carbonic acid in the air turns the silicate of soda into carbonate of soda, produc ing a mouldy efflorescence which is easily wiped off with the hand, and leaves the stone as exposed to decay as ever.

Besides these various compositions another

pressed upon the attention of the Chief Com-missioner of Works. This is nothing less than the cutting out of the decayed parts of the masonry and the substitution of stones of a better quality—in other words, the rebuilding of a considerable part of the Palace. In the end perhaps this remedy may prove to be the only effectual one, but it is obviously a remedy of a very desperate character and cought up. of a very desperate character, and ought un-questionably to be adopted only after all other measures have been fairly tried and failed. We certainly do not think it can be said that this has yet happened. Indeed, there is very strong practical and scientific evidence in favour of at least one of the protective compositions which have been already tried. The plan of cutting out the decayed stones would be very costlyin fact, the cost would be indefinite: once begun, it would be difficult to say where it should stop. It is perfectly plain, however, that the present condition of the Palace of Westminster is not only disgraceful, but even dangerous.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM

(From the United Service Gazette.) THE Purchase System in the Army has long been condemned not only by the majority in Parliament, but by the whole public voice out of doors. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, for what could be more irreconcilable to commor sense or more obnoxious to all our notions of fair play and the impartial discrimination of merit, than a system by which a man's advance-ment in the service of the State was regulated, not by his fitness, his talent, or his zoal, but simply by his money power of buying himself up at every vacancy over the heads of perhaps better men than himself. In the old days, when singcurian was rife in our public department. sinecurism was rife in our public departments there were many ways in which a man could buy himself into income and position.
But we have changed all that now, and every branch of the public service has purged itself of the purchase system, except the Army,—the single institution of all others in which its existence was most objectionable. It is a existence was most objectionable. It is a common argument with the supporters of that system that, however objectionable it may be in theory, it works exceedingly well in practice, giving us when the time of crisis arrives, as good officers to lead our men to battle as are obtained in other services by a rational system of promotion. We doubt the fact. It is true that Englishmen who are able to pay for their commissions have the natural characteristic of commissions have the natural characteristic of courage as strongly developed as their poorer fellow countrymen, and it is equally true that in consequence of the sphere of life in which they have been born and brought up, our military officers are men of refined tastes and polished manners; but for the soldier who is to command soldiers, other qualities are required besides personal courage and polished manners. Those qualities will so obviously occur to every one who thinks upon the subject, that we shall not take up our space by enumerating them. It will be enough for us to say that they are not to be found in every man, nor, perhaps, in every fiftieth man, and that they can only be obtained in sufficient quantity by a careful selection from the very largest attainable quantity of material. This is why we have always advocated promotion from the ranks, not so much in the interest of the men to be promoted as in that of the Army, We believe that by judicious selection, searching amongst two hundred thousand English-men, it would be possible to get a sufficient number of men with the instincts and aptitudes of leadership, and that those instincts and aptitudes can only be got rarely and by flukes, as it were, within the very narrow circle which

can avail itself of the money-power. The Purchase System would have long since been abolished, but for the opposition of our Army officers themselves, and the large amount of money which would be required to buy up existing interests. The first is a valid objection, the second only a colourable one, but we shall deal with both in their order. Our officers have hitherto opposed the abolition of purchase, be-cause they had entered the army by its means. and had squared all their hopes of advancement by its requirements. They had, as they imagined, reduced their chances of promotion to a certainty by its manipulation, and they comforted themselves with the belief that in any event their net capital invested would be safe So long as those two notions were feasible, we had little hope that the abolition of the Purchase uld find advocates among our officers But certain recent events have occurred which must convince them that "faith is safe nowhere," and that their purchased promotion and their money investments are as badly secured as if they had been invested in the Peruvian gold mines mentioned in one of Mr. Dickens's novels.

As every one knows, the payments of our officers for commissions and promotion divide themselves under two heads. First, what they pay by regulation; and second, and more im-portant, what they pay over regulation. An officer calculates that whenever he wishes to retire from the Service he can always get not only the legal price of his commission, but the

over-regulation which long custom has sanc-tioned. But it unfortunately happens that at the present moment both means of recoupment are in the greatest danger. The Reserve Fund from which retiring commissions were to be paid for has become bankrupt, and unless Parlia-ment shall benevolently make up its deficit officers may send in their papers in vain. They will not get the regulation price of their commission, simply because there is no money they will not get the regulation price of their commission, simply because there is no money to pay it, nor will they be allowed any interest for the delay which this poverty occasions. It is not at all clear that a Parliament so hostile to the Purchase System will come to the rescue of the Reserve Fund. If it should refuse o not know how the official purchase and sale of commissions is to be managed. With respect to the second branch of the Purchase System, to the second branch of the Purchase System, the over-regulation money, one of Mr. Cardwell's proposed changes, cuts it away by the board, by abolishing the ranks of Cornet and Ensign; he has struck at the very foundation by depriving all officers of superior rank of those subscriptions of the juniors, which have hitherto helped them in subscribing for the retirement of a commanding officer. Of course, this act of Mr. Cardwell's will be complained of by the sufferers as unjust and illegal; that it is unjust nobody who knows anything about the service will be prepared to deny, but that it is illegal, technically speaking, would be equally hazardous to assert. The system of paying over-regulation has never been officially recognised, at either War Office or Horse Guards. On the contrary, every officer is cognised, at either War Office or Horse Guards. On the contrary, every officer is obliged to declare that he has not availed himself of it. It is true that the violation of the rule has been systematically winked at; but when high officials wink at anything, it is with the tacit understanding [that, when winking becomes impossible, they do not shut their eyes, but stretch them wide open, and suddenly begin to stretch them wide open, and suddenly begin to see an enormity which had never struck them before. The officers of the old Indian Army

had their own system of over regulation, by which they accelerated regimental promotion. It was a sort of insurance fund, to which every officer commenced to subscribe from the moment he entered the service. It was all but officially recognised by the Indian Government, and yet the moment the amaignamation took place the subscriptions were confiscated, and the authorities pool-poohed claims of which they had no official knowledge.

The officers of the British Army will have a similar story to tell, if they do not adont the

The officers of the British Army will have a similar story to tell, if they do not adopt the proper line of action in the present crisis. Let them pay no attention to those silly advisers who suggest an agitation which would be inconsistent with military discipline, and net improbably bring some of its promoters to court-martial. If our officers are wise, they will accept the abolition of purchase as an inevitable fact, and by facilitating its adoption give themselves a claim on the sympathy of Parliament and good-will of the people. There is not the slightest fear that Parliament will refuse to buy up, and to buy up liberally, all existing interests, for when a sound principle is to be established Parliament never hesitates as to the cost. Besides, the amount of that cost has been ridiculously exaggerated of that cost has been ridiculously exaggerated by the opponents of abolition, who have used it as their great battle-horse in resisting reform. Even should the cost be ten millions, it would be a mere trifle, as compared with the organic reconstruction of the Army. But it will not exceed one half that amount, and its disburse-ment will be extended over such a period as to ment will be extended over such a period as to make it hardly perceptible in the annual expenditure. When we see the sums that Parliament annually throws away on the Brompton Boilers and other absurdities, not forgetting Volunteer capitations, we can hardly help laughing at the morbid terrors of official economists over the sum that would be required. mists over the sum that would be require to buy up the Purchase System. That system will be abolished, and its abolition must be paid for, and the wisest thing our officers can do is to promote, not ineffectually to resist, the abolition, and to make as good a bargain as they can for the restoration of their money, both regulation and over-regulation.

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HOW THE NEW YORK HERALD WAS BEATEN BY THE NEW YORK TIMES,

In September, 1854, the Collins steamer Arctic was lost at sea. Among her passengers were many pro-minent citizens of New York, and the news of the dreadful shipwreck carried poignant sorrow to hun-dreds of households. Early in October, when the steamer had been long overdue at the port of New York, on her return voyage from Liverpool, vigus apprehensions of disaster began to prevail; and at day after day passed without tidings of the missing steamer had been long overdue at the port of New York, on her return voyage from Liverpool, vaga apprehensions of disaster began to prevail; and a day after day passed without tidings of the missing vessel, wild rumours filled the air. From day to day the feeling of dread became intensiled, and the exitiment hourly increased. Finally, late in the night of he 10th of October, a rumour auddenly spread through the city to the effect that the Arctic has actually been lost; that there had been a fearful los of human lives; that a solitary survivor had returned, and that this survivor had brought authentic intelligence of the disaster. This report reached the ear of the assistant who was then in charge of the city department of the Times; but it reached him at a advanced hour of the night, when all but himself had finished their labours, and had returned to the homes. Sending reporters out in all directions with strict charge to spare no pains in sifting he rumours of the night, he strove to gather authent intelligence; but the effort was futtle. The reports meturned with news that no trace of the surviver movements could be found. A paragraph was accordingly written, announcing in guarded phrase the rumours of the total loss of the Arctic had been curred during the night, but that nothing of a definite de racter was known. The announcement, placed is recturned with news that he trace of the surviver movements could be found. A paragraph was accordingly written, announcing in guarded phrase the rumours of the total loss of the Arctic had been curred during the night, but that nothing of a definite de racter was known. The announcement, placed is recturned with news that had the say. Discoming discouraged, and apprehensive, the head of the department then departed for his home. But adventures and excitements of the night were a destined to be so speedily finished. The perturb editor, instinctively feeling that there was nomehis ing, was all that it was possible to say. Discoming down a fertile part of the feeling of t A DELAID! A NERICAN
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the printing-room of the Times he rushed. Then found the fereman placidly putting on his one, preparation for departure. "Stop the press was the first order uttered. "Why?" quired the fereman, "Because the Heraid got hold of a survivor of the Arctic, and is 171 one of its old games; but we'll beat yet." bell tinkled; a message went down the speaking tube which led from composing-room to cellar; great press stopped. A workman in the pression was called up, and these words passed:—"Sow you know the Heraid office; they've got hold of story about the Arctic, which belongs to all the press and they mean to keep it, and chest us out of it, want a copy of it. I want you to get it in any you can; will you do it?" "How do you he they've got it?" The circumstances were rain "All right!" said South, "I'll get it, provided you've got. It? The circumstances were rain "All right!" said South, "I'll get it, provided you've got it?" The circumstances were rain with the information that the Heraid office was all it (the hour was 4 o'clock in the morning); the press-room was fast locked, and that all the card and news-boys had been excluded. "What his do?" saked South. "Get the first copy of the Heraid that comes off the press," was the order stantly given. "Buy it, beg it, ateal it! saything long as you get it; and to-morrow you shall hifty dollars for your trouble." "Bnough said," served South. Twenty minutes later he appeared the office of the Times (then at the cornar of he man and Nassau streets) with a copy of the Heraid the office of the Times (then at the cornar of he man and Nassau streets) with a copy of the Heraid the office of the Times (then at the cornar of he man and Nassau streets) with a copy of the Heraid office was the continuing Mr. George H. Burns's narrastive of the of the Arctic, entire, printed in double-leaded y measured the several blocks. The Heraid "copy" cut up into four-line "takes;" in an hour he was story was in type; and the people of the Jima's he among y "Hurrah!" went up, which might be men he Edition after edition of the Times was calle its Hoe press ran without intermission from in the morning until 2 o'clock in the af-supply the continual demand. Nor was the on the following day the Times gave twelly of statements of passengers who had escaped from the slaking steamer, and one column at comment upon the disaster.—Marcyick's "Raymend and the New York Press."

[All we can say is, that if the people in che the New Fork Herald office were so incaption permit the possibility of a newspaper being also they were not so "cute" as they ought to have they were not so "cute" as they ought to have the same dodge has been tried on us over and again—without success.—En. S. M. H.]

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Enough said,"

J. PLUMMEN, 203, USOTGO-SECO., Cycles.

O B S A L K, by the undersigned—
Congou tee, in cheets, halves, and boxes
Congou tee, in cheets, halves, and boxes
Triplis bird's cys leaf tobacco
shipter, in kegs
base of various sizes
Taplates, of various marks.

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, 21st January. DUMPS, American pumps, screwed for iron pipe Iron standard pumps, with barrels brass lined in and brass force pumps, single and double action,

when are force pumps, single and double action, various sirenches, the cutters, tube vices, lead vices GLVN and LEAD FIPE, stocks and dies in at the wrenches, tube cutters, tube vices, lead vices GLVANIZED IRON, corrugued, 5 to 10 feet sheet Ma, ditte, curved, for tanks Fan galvanized iron, sheet rine, sheet lead, block tin INFLATES, 1 c, 1 z, 1 z z, square tin, 11, 121, 14, and II lack

Shet iron, perforated zinc, kettle ears, rivets, &c. Insuith machines. English and American Insuiths and Flumber's materials of all kinds for SALE by W. S FRIEND and CO., Wholesa humangers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

od at his or a returned, with a returned, with a returned which might be seen to see the seen of the Herald's hat journal held held of the Grandh his or an hour he was called in, who was called in, as on from Yor was this all gave twelve cells and accorded by the column and th RAIR-BRUSHING MACHINE, new and complete, fis, G. HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street. PAIR DISSOLVING LANTERNS, for SALE, cheap, intellight, apparatus, &c., complete. E. H. L., HERALD. POB SALE, damaged SHEET IRON, price low TROMAS COLLINS, 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-st OR SALE.— One complete set BORING RODS.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. OR SALE, a large Hydraulic and 5 large Screw Presses, excellent order. Haydon, 50; BrickBeid-hill. TAMS. At R. GREEN'S, 123, York-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES HORSES AND VERTICAL AND VERTICAL AND THE MOST STATE OF THE MOST ST

people in their see Repository, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Labour to incessions per being stems and the see Repository, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Labour to see he see the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse over set and the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse over set and the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse over set and the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse over set and the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see to be sold a bargein to the see the see to be sold a bargein, tate the promuse of the see the se

SURRY RILLS POUND.—For Sale, THIS DAY, HORSES. T. EVANS, Poundkeepet. PIEST-CLASS Waggon, cover and brake, pair herees, harness; £50. S. Knight, 267, Castlere DAY RORSE, 16.1, very fast, one of the best buggy horses in Sydney; \$15. S. Knight, Castlerang-a-t DAIR first-class, well-brad Chesunt Buggy ROSSES, good steppers; £25 pair. S. Knight, Castlerangh-st. A MERICAN-BUILT Hooded BUGGY, in first-rate order; £25. B. Knight, 257, Castlerongh-street.

PIRST-CLASS Worked-sent Side-saddle and Bridls, £5, 2 good Hogskin Side-saddles, 50s each. B. Knight

BAY HORSE, any trial, suitable for a parcel delivery van; £10. B. Knight, 257, Castlereogh-street.

QUIET HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire (Sundays excepted). Gibson's, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts. HANDSOME Bay COB, 5 years old, very quiet; say trial addite or barness. 108, Camberland abrest.

SET of good Dogoart HAMNESS, only 55s. 108, Cumberland-street.

A HANDSOME American single-seat Buggy; Cob, 5 years, and new Harness. J. M'Caffery, Vic. Wht. POE SALE, first-class SAFETY, Horse, and Harness.
C. FIRMAN'S Stables, Fort-street.

A HANDSOME Bay HORSE, black points, goes well in saddle, side-saddle, and harness, for SALE. Apply Mr. BURCHER, Yard, opposite Tattersall's Botel.

PORY.—Por SALE, a very handsome hooded BUGGY, and harness, quite new. NORFOLK, Castlereagh-st.

PONY.—Por SALE, a handsome Piebald PONY, with saddle. 114, Forben-street, Wooldesnooloo.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by J. W. Garne, Req. to sell by suction, at the Camper-de we Narda, TO-MORROW, Priday, at 2 o'clock, 15 head of uncful young horses, in good condition.

G BORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Barsar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Prime Fat Sheep, per train, from Goulbura.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by John Cosgrove, Euq., to sell by auction, at their 1000 prime fat sheep, in ions.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by suction, at their Hemebush Yards, 160 head of bullocks; and 30 ditto of cows from Messra, E. and A. Doyle's well known station, Whalan. THURSDAY'S General Sale.

AWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yarda, at 3.30 THIS DAY, so prime fat wethers, amongst which are sume of Mr. Loder's and Mr. Obbront's colebrated brand 10 prime fat calves 30 ditto ditto pigs 1 ditto ditto cow.

Terms, casb.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with in

N. WILLAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from S. Seymour, Esq., to sell, at his Yarda, Western Road, THIS DAY, at half-past II, 1800 prime fat weighty wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

M. PITT has received instructions from 5 Sloper Cox. Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 2nd June, at his yards, Fullagar's, at half-past II o'clock, 200 head of very superior fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Gunyerwareldi.

M. PITT has received instructions from J. J. Johnstone, Beq., to sell by suction, TIIS DAY. Thursday, the 2nd June, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, 300 prime fat weithers, in lote, per steamer.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, [George-street, THIS AY, at 10 o clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o clock sharp,
Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (corn fed), suckers, and
poulity.

Terms, cash. BUTCHERS! Butchers!! Butchers!! Lurge Sale of Cattle, Calves, Pige.

A) UTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, Georgetreet, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Ten (10) head very prime paddock-fed fat cattle, from
B. Carter, Esq., Sutton Forcet
Ten (10) very prime fat calves, from ditto ditts.
Twenty (20) very prime fat calves, from Messrs. Badgery.
Brothers, Satton Forcet
Twenty (20) ditto ditto, from J. V. Cooper, Esq.,
Collector

Forty (40) prime fat lambs, from J. Atkinson, Req., Forty (40) ditto ditto, from W. Moore, Esq., Narellan. Two hundred (200) corn-fed porkers, from Campbell town, Monanyle, and Picton. Stock Sale.

LLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their
THS DAY,
Milch cowa, springers, dry cattle. &c. HIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle, &c.
At haif-past 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, &c.
20 prime fat lambs—E. H. Woodhouss, Esq.

Five Dock Market Garden and two Cottages. For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

LLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on the Ground, at Five Dock, on SATUEDAY, the 4th June, at 12 o'clock,
All that choice freshold allotment, situated at Five Dock, having 50 feet frontage to Gippe-atreet, and bounded by Broughton, Plunkett, and Miller attests, containing 2 screes 61 percheaf enclosed with a 6-feet paining femos, trenched, and well known as a market garden. There are two Cottages—one of 2 rooms and the other 4 rooms—on the allotment; also a neverfailing supply of water from a well 46 feet deep. The ground is now under crep, and is situated in the vicinity of the residences of Justice Paucett, Messre. Hamsey, Maher, and Murray.

Also the household furniture, plough, harrows, eart, harbess, and two draught horses.

Terms at sale.

A LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

ORT and CO. will sell by public austion, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FBIDAY, 3rd June, at 3 o'clock p.m., 27 cases kauri gum.
Terma, cash.

RWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their
Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on PRIDAY of instant, at half-past 16 o'clock,

To close accounts.

RWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, on PRIDAY, 3rd June, at balf-past 3 o'clock, 24 hogsheads M. B. oil.

Terms, cash.

On TURSDAY, June 7th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

FRANCIS FAHEY will sell THIS DAY, at the Glebe Island, 3 large second-hand steam boilers, the property of the Government. Time—12 o'clock Terms, cash.

On the Premises, Brickfield-hill, opposite Wilshire's buildings.

Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Couches, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Pictures, China, Glass, Crockery, Cooling Utensile, and Sundries; tig, Four-wheeled Buggy, and Plated Set of Harness, nearly new, &c., &c.

R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. J. Tester to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.
In the Inscivent Estate of James Fair, bone beller.

PRIDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock. On the Premises, off the Cook's River Road, near the Newtown Inn.

Newtown int.

Newtown int.

Translated Trans

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-structed by the official assigner in the above create to sell by suction the above. Terms, cash.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-structed by the Official Assignee in the above cetate to sell by auction, at his Mart, Two 3-inch patent pumps, pipins, rollers, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

Preliminary Aunouncement.

Important Sale by Auction
AT ST. KILDA HOUSE,
of Valuable Household Furniture, Pianofortes,
Effects.

M ESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Brady to sell by auction, on the premises, St. Kilda House, Woolcomooleo-atreet, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 11

Full particulars on application to the Auctioneers, 401,

Now landing ex various Ships.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by suction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TRIS DAY and TO-MORROW. S7 packages of useful drapery, &c., now being roosived, Ucr sisting of Horockess' longcloths Grey sheetings and domestion white linen and cotton sheetings. White linen and cotton sheetings. Flannels, imitiation welsh and anti-rhen natic Blankets, white and coloured Aberdeen wincops and chambrays. French merinos and opinglines Reps and marks. Francy flannels and skirtings. Francy mool and silk soerfs.

CLOTHING.
Men's black and fancy doe sacs
Ditto ditto trousers and vests
Ditto crimean shirts
Ditto white and regatta shirts
Ditto white and regatta shirts
Ditto witney reversible sacs
Ditto melton overcoats
Boys' super clothing
Alpine hats
Collars, braces, and tice.
Terms at sale.

Velvet Ribbons. CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pict-street, TO-MOREOW, at 11 of clost, 1 case Boar's Heed black velvet ribbons, assorted numbers.

Terms at sale. 6 Cases Woollens,

For Unreceived Sale. CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the import ra to sell by auction, TO.MOR. BOW, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, An invoice of

invoice of
Fine blue pilots
Ditto blue president cloths
Ditto blue president cloths
Ditto ditto beavers
Ditto gray witneys
Petershams
Mantle cloths, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock. Soda Crystals. On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Stirlir gehire, M'Cullech, master, from Glangow. G. COHEN has been favoured with inarruntions from Messrs. Meson, Brothers, to sell by anction, at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriented Bank, at 11 o'clock, About 5 tons sods crystals, all more or toss damaged. Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, June 2nd, 1876.
Office Furniture and Sundries.
OHN G. COHEN will sell, at his R soms.
145, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, June
2, 870, at half-past 11 o'clock precise y,
Office furniture, sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms 273, Gorge-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 6 boxes Elemerations.

Terms, cash.

DEEK and FRERICHS will sell by auction

DEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, M in diamond, Soutides, Nos. 6 and 6—2 cases copy books

Chap novels, &c.,
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner Panto of '66, wrecked at the Tweed Eiver.
Terms, cash.

Ship Isle of Wight.

For positive Sale, under instructions from Mr. Henry Moore, attorney for the owner.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TURSDAY, June 14, at 11 o'clock,
The fine ship Isle of Wight, of London, 1253 46-100 tons register, as she now lies in Lavender Bay.
This substantially-built vessel was constructed under special superintendence in Massachusetts, U.S. A., in the year 1862; has half peop and magnificent lofty 'tween check; sails well, and carriers large cargo for her tonnage. Het length is 194 feet; breadth, 38 feet; and depth of bold, 23 feet.
The ship can be insancted at any time and the control of th

Full particulars and terms at sale, Sandwich Islands Sugar.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock. o clock,
10 barrels Honolulu counter sugar.
Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd June. PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22d June, at 11 od.ck. dick, 10 kees M'Dougall's non-poisonous sheep dressing. Terms at sale.

Tanish's Jams and Jellies. On account of whom it may concern. Under instructions from Mesers. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will occupant by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Occupant streets, THIS DAY, 2ad June, at 11 o'clock, Ex Stirlingulire.

65 cases Tanish's 1-ib. jams and jellies, slightly damaged.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores Tea, Sugar, Flour, and Sundries.

AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY, 2nd June. RADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by suction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O Compail streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 of check. ck, arge percels of groceries, sugar, climen's stores, tea, flour, and sundries. Terms at sale.

PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock,

26 barrais Patras currants.
Terms at sale,
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock prompt.

TRURSDAY MORNING, 11 o clock prompt.

PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMS have received instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, to sell by auction, at their Warebouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock prompt,

FAINTS.

Ex Cairnmore.

LMS in dismond over P.S.,

No. 1-1 cask, containing 20 30-lb. kegs white lond 2:3-2 casks, containing 20 28 lb. kegs aditto 4:0-2 ditto, containing 40 14-lb. kegs ditto 7-1 ditte, containing 30 28-lb. kegs red paint 7-1 ditte, containing 40 28-lb. kegs red paint 10:11-2 ditto, containing 40 21-lb. kegs ditto 12-1 cask, containing 20 28-lb. kegs red paint 13-1 ditto, containing 20 28-lb. kegs editto 14-lb. kegs ditto 14-lb. kegs ditto 15-lb. Containing 20 28-lb. kegs red paint 13-1 ditto, containing 20 28-lb. kegs editto.

Ex Compatres. Ex Compadre.

Nos. — 1 2 3 4 5 6

Nos. — 1 2 3 4 5 6

25 10 10 10 10 10 10 kips

20 dozen No. 1 chamola peckets (for plate and jewellery)

20 ditto No. 2 ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction. THUESDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Compell streets, TRIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock. g twine. Terms at sale.

PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will be sell by suction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Oktoberli streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 48 cases Devoe's kerosene oil. Terms, cash.

9a WEDNESDAY, June 8th, at 11 e'clock, at Robert-son's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South. Highly Important Unreserved CLEARANCE SALE ELEGANT Carriages, for one or two Horses Waggonnettes, in variety Baggies of all descriptions Spring Carts, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Rebertson to sell by suction, at his factory, Pitt-street Scuth, on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, at 11 o'clock, The whole of his extensive stock of well-built carriages, buggles, &c., &c.

Torms at sals.
Full particulars of the above will be published.

For Sale by Auction, THUESDAY, 2nd June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and I AM? will sell by anction, at their Warsho se, Fitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11

To Brewers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others. BRADLRY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by suction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd Jule, at 11

PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warshouse, Pitt and O'C medi streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 20 cases war vestas, 50's, 100's, 150's, 250's, 500's, 100's.

For SALE WITHOUT the SLIGHTEST RESERVE

OHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sail by public suction, at the Bank Auction Booms, George-street, THB DAY, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock, 150 puckages men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, vir.:—

Ledies' Italian Rid S.S., ngures were and the lot of th

On MONDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock. 25 Packages Men's and Boys' Clothing 6 Packages Fancy Tweeds, Witneys. From S. and B. Benjamin, London.

OHN SOLOMON has received instruc-tions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock prompt, 25 packages men's and boys' clothing 6 ditto fancy tweeds, wineys, &c. Full particulars in future issue.

New Goods, now landing in splendid order, of various celebrated manufactures.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with in-structions from the importers to sell by auc-tion, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, noxt the Bahk of Australasia, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 110 clock.

Every line offered will be positively sold to the highest MONDAY, 6th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes. Of the celebrated make of James Davice and Sons.

R. M. MOLONY is favoured with inatructions from Messrs Parbury, Brothers,
the importers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239,
George-atreet North, next the Bank of Australasis, on
MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock proupt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex
Yang Teza, in splandid order, comprising
Men's
Women's
Girls', and
Children's

Boots and shoes in great variety.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

No reserve.

Time—11 o'clock prompt. IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of JAMES DEEW.

W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignre, J. P. Mackenzie, Eaq., and the Mortgagese to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rems, 154, Pitte-street, on THURSDAY the 9th of June, at that f-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The following properties, situated in the town of Wellington, viz.—
Allotment No. 14 of section 10, half an acre Allotment No. 15 of section 10, ditto ditto
Fallotment No. 16 of section 10, ditto ditto
Fallotment No. 17 of section 10, ditto ditto
Fallotment No. 2 of section 17, 2 acres 1 root 29 perohes
Allotment No. 2 of section 17, 2 acres 1 root 29 perohes
With the stores, buildings, and other improvements.

Terms at asis.

CHOICE FARMS.—BURRAGORANG past The Other

CROICE FARMS.—BUREAGORANG, near the Oaks, on or near the WOLLONDILLY RIVER, being portion of the Estate of JOHN WILD, Esq. BY ORDER OF THE MORIGAGES. DICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, by order of the
Morigagee, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
TUESDAY, 21st JUNE, at 11 of clock,
The following valuable farms, in lots to suit purchaser:—

chaeers:—CUNTY OF CAMDEN,
PARISH OF BURRACORANG:
Grant to J. Wild, 30 acres On Pumpkin Hills,
Ditto ditto, 37 acres On Pumpkin Hills,
Ditto ditto, 40 acres On Creek.
PARISH OF NATTAL:
Grant to E. A. S. Wild, 55 acres, on the Bonnum
Pio Creek.
PARISH OF WANGANDEREY:
Grant to E. A. S. Wild, 31 acres, at the junction of
Bonnum Pio Creek and the Wollondilly,
Grant to E. A. S. Wild, 31 acres On Fowler's
Ditto ditto, 25 acres Flat
Grant to J. Wild, 41 acres, Burnt Flats, near Bonnum
Peak Creek.

COUNTY OF WRSTMORRLAND,

FARISH OF JOORILAND:

Great to John Wild, 30 acres, on Doughby Hollow

Ditto ditto, 160 acres, on Saabby First Oreek
Ditto ditto, 40 acres | On Doughboy bitto, E. A. S. Wild, 66 acres | First.

The whole of the above are choice early selections at Burragorang, a district noted for its first-class farms of rich alluvial soil. Plans may be inspected and further particulars obtained at the Booms.

TITLES.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to W. W. Billyard. Esq., solicitor, Hunter-atreet.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE COTTAGE RESIDENCE AND GROUND, BURWOOD BAILWAY STATION.

TITLES—BEAL PROPRETY ACT.

ICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprieter (in consequence of his intended departure for questional, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TURSDAY, 7th June, at 110 'clock,

'hat delightfully situated Freshold Cottage, RIVER-VIEW-TRERACE, BURWOOD, near the RAILWAY STATION, commanding a most EXTENSIVE and CHARMING PROSPECT. It is brick-bulk, with sleed root, containing six rooms, store-room, and pantry, kitchen and servant room at back. Three large from tanks, and two wells with pumps. A NEVER-PAILING SUPPLY OF WATER can be religed to in the drivet seasons.

SUPPLY OF WATER can be religd on in was direct seasons.

The gardens, back and front, are stocked with the choicest cream cala frees, fruit trees, flowering plants, bulks, &c., and I are largely contributed of their treasures to our Horticalityral Exhibitions. There is fewl houses and yard, bunk house, cow shad, and stables. The property in frent has 80 test to Eleve-View-Terroe, at back 50 feet to Jahnstriet, and 210 at the side to Mary-street. It is let until Decomber next to Thomas G. Savago, Esq., at a rental of £80 per annum, but arrangements for earlier possession one be made if desired.

This property is worthy the attention of any one in search of a reality well situated residence in this favourite suburb. It is immediately beyond the station, on the meast elevated part of Burwood, and commands uninterrupted views of the surrounding country, extending to HEM and CHECKEN BAY, and the PARRAMATTA BIVES.

Cards to view on application.

SMALL CITY INVESTMENT.

PICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sail
by public auction, at the Booms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 7th June, at 11 o'clock,
CAPITAL BRIGK BUILT HOUSE on stone
foundations, No. 28, LOWER GAMERIAGE,
STERNT, out of Biley-street, near the BURGE
HEAD ROAD, containing 4 rooms, bitches, sail
sevantar's rooms. The land has 12 feet frustage;
depth, 76 feet to a lane.

Terms, liberal.

Plus at the Rooms.

To Builder A. Capitalistis, and others.

Terms, liberal.

Plan at the Rooms.

To Builders, Osphableis, and others.

LIVEHPUOLSTEERT, HYDE PARK.

VALUABLE BLOCK of BUILDING LAND, 50
FRET FRONTAGE to LIVERPOOLSTEERT,
ndisting Mesure. BRAUMONT and WALLEY'S.

RYDE PARK-TERRACE; depth, 1424 FEEL.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.

ICHARDSON and WRENCH have
received instructions to sell by public auction,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAT, 7th JUNK, at 110 clock,
All that parcel of land, containing the sections of the section of the se

This is the choicest unoccupied piece of city build-ing land fronting Hyde Park. It must unreservedly be old on the above date.

BURRA, near QUEANBEYAN. VALUABLE WELL-WATERED ESTATE, con-taining 5313 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, at the junction of the QUEANBEYAN RIVEE and BURRA CREEK, adjoining the FOXLOW ESTATE.

TITLE, unquestionable. Full particulars can be ob-tained on application to Messrs. MCULLOCH and SON, Solicitors, Pitt-street. RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 19th June, at

THE BUBBA ESTATE,
5313 acres, near the
TOWN OF QUBANERYAN. Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale

By Order of the Administrator of the Estate of JANE BROWN, deceased. 24 ACRES LAND, immediately beyond HILL'S CELE-BRATED ORANGERY, being lot 6 of section 1 of ADOLPHUS YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION, adjoining the lands belonging to Mr. VANOE.

The whole of the Land is accurally enclosed, and about 5 Acres are laid, out as ORANGERY and ORGRAED, and planted with about 200 trees, consisting of Orange, Frach, Apple, Feer, &c., all now coming into bearing.

PICHARDSON and WRENCH have recoived instructions from the ADMINISTRATOE of the Estate of the late JANE BROWN to sell by
public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY,
10th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described Orengery and Orenard, Lane Gove
Road, about 8 miles from BLUE'S POINT,
NORTH SHORE,

QUEENSLAND. PORT CURTIS DISTRICT.

The t extensive, valuable, and unique CATTLE STATION known as

With this Station will be sold 2000 HEAD OF CATTLE, a mixed berd, quiet, and wall beed. "Steres, Horses, Boats, Furniture, and other belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH LANGE richardson and Wrench investigation of the bound of the ceived instructions from the proprietor to self by public acution, at the Rooms, Pitte-street, Squasy, on MONDAY, the 13th June next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable cattle property full particulars of which may be obtained by reference to the detailed advertisement in Tuesday's and Saturday's issues of the STUNKY MONNING HERALD, or on application at the Booms of the auctioneers, Sydney.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE. By order of the Morigagees. WABRADERBY, with \$600 MIXED SHEEP.

LOT 2. GUNNING, with 3000 MIXED SHEEP. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early day in JULY next, due notice of which will be given.

The above-mentioned pactoral properties, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Household Furniture

Important Sale of Househeld Furniture.

CHARLES DOUST will sell by public auction, at Liverpool House, Church-street, Parramata, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 10 o'clock,
Tailes, chaire, sofs, chiffusieres, excellent pisso in rose-wood, eideboard, pier-glass, paintings, engravings, glassware, cracts, liqueur stands, cantoan of silver and platedware, bootrack, unbrelle atand, fruder and fireirone, fire-grates, bedsteads, child's cot, feather beds, hair mattreases, pillows, palitiesses, washstands and sets, toilet tables, elegant mabogany wardrobe (carved), codar wardrobe, chost of drawers, towel-horses, commode, window poles, curtains, and blinds, patent unugle (nearly new), patent knife cleaner, cooking stove, esfes, tubs, buckets, &c., cooking utenties, tish covera, preserving pasa, tables and dresser, knives, forks, spoces, candlesticks, lumps, large dripstone, water casks, lurge store covered with rinc, shelving, &c.

Terms, cash.

the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Thomas; is move from his rosificace, Sussex-scourt, Sussex-street, Dear Balturst-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 120, South Head Rood.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. H. BARNETT are informed that the Funeral of his late departed WIFE will move from his residence, Hunter and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock

THE FRIENDS of the deceased JOHN HOLDS—WORTH, Eq., are respectfully invited to attend his uneral; to move from his late residence, Myles-street, Surry Mills, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely, and proceed to the Counciery at Randwick. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 115, South Head Road, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church, and 363, Sussex-street South.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 31st May, 1870.

Politics is hereby given, that the lines of
Parish Roads mentioned in the annexed Schedule
have been formally marked and opened by the proper
cefficer, and that the same are new open for public use.
CHARLES COWPER.

CHARLES COWPER.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Road: From Walcha to Orundunby, Date of last notice in Galette: 22nd January, 1869.

Description of Road: From Janes Rivean's 150 acres S.F., near the town of Cooma, with a branch road to the west boundary of that land. Date of bast notice in Galette: 850.

Description of Road: From Gundaroo to Collector, with a branch to the road from Queenbeyan to Collector, Date of last notice in Galette: 22nd January, 1869.

Description of Road: From Demman via the New Ford to the road from Merton to Musclebrook, at a point within W. Ourter's or George Mill's (now Bolew's) 2000 acres. Date of last motice in Galetter: 23d July, 1869.

Date of last motice in Galetter: 23d July, 1869.

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Date of last motice in Galetter: 22nd Coctober, 1869.

Particular of Road: Prottion of Galetter: 22nd Coctober, 1869.

Description of Road: From Singleton to Singleton Com-

PUBLIC COMPANIES

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRAL-ASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Combill, London.
Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 6, Pitt-street. ONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance
Go.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, an., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSUBANCE CO. of S. A.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The only office in Australasia which grant UNCHAL-LENGEABLE Policies of Life Assurance Annuity and

The Hen. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C.
CONSULTING ACTUARY:
M. B. PELL, Esq.
MANAING DIRECTR:
A. H. RICHARDSON, Esq. A. M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng ROBERT THOMSON, F.I.A.

ASSURANCE BRANCH-Extract from Tables of PREMIUMS.

Life Assurance. Endagment Assurance.

Y.	For Life.	7 Annual.	21 Annual.	E. 50.	E. 60.
25 35 40 45	£ s. d. 1 19 6 2 12 7 3 1 10 3 12 2	£ s. d. 5 6 8 6 11 0 7 6 4 8 0 11	£ s. d. 2 10 5 3 3 1 3 11 0 3 19 4	£ s. d. 3 9 3 6 9 4 10 5 11 21 13 7	£ s. d. 2 8 4 3 14 0 4 16 11 6 13 2
3	THE ENT	IRE PRO	in thirty day FITS belong teorge-street	to the Mer	of. nbers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1855. A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability o

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
for any first the colly Guarantee Society smpowered by Special Act—
77 VIOTORIA—of the New South Weles Parliament to
sue and be sued in the colony.

HEAD OFFICE

17. WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MAIL, LONION.
ANNUAL REVENUE UP WARDS OF ... 2300,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED BY MORE
THAN 16.0 SHAREHOLDERS
NEARLY ... 2800,000

General Sir PREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S. DIRECTORS: GENERAL SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S. GENERAL SIR FREDERIO SELLE, SALLE, CHARMAN.

EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Hetz, late H.M.
Bengel Civil Service.

REV. A. ALSTON, D.D., London.
ALFRED R. BRISTOW, Hetz, Admiralty.

R. M. CARTER, Hetz, M.P. for Leeds.

EDMUND HEELEY, Hetz, Elimingham.

REGINALD READ, Hetz, London.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

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Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.

Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.

9. C. ALLAN, E.q., Managing Trustee Savings' Bank.
JOHN YOUNG. E.q., Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

This Society, from the peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Fremiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, musicipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employee. employes.

The European is specially authorised by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government collicials.

Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.

FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.— Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £249,000.

Established in 1803. Lesses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships Losses from five by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agenta, Springstreet, Sydney.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents. NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSUR-ANCE CONPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES

New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given the this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cont. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Boars,

By order of the Boars,

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 2nd June,
the accomplished artiste,
MARKE MARKE DURET,
in her renowned triple impersonation of Henri St. Alme,
Haract Caramanly, and Mathide De Meric, in the historical drams of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Concluding with
MY WIFE'S OUT.

FLEECED, a new and original Australian Drama o great local interest, will shortly be produced.

Patiene: His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMORE, and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Conductor, Herr Siede. Maestro al Piano, Chas, Lascelies. Stage Manager, Mr. Henry Beaumont. The LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.

TION SEASON.

THURSDAY, Sixth and positively the last time of Verdi's popular opera ballo,

1 Verb RI SZCHLAANI,

With the following distribution,
Do Mentfort, Governor of Palmeur, Signor Luigi Contini
Tehalde, Mr. W. Ingmire
Roberto Pollowers of Mr. W. Ingmire
Roberto De Montfort Mr. Lobertouche
Vandement De Montfort Mr. Labertouche
Vandement Signor Mariano Nert
Procidea a Sicilian Patriot Signor Mariano Nert
Procidea a Sicilian Patriot Manfredo
M. Dertyshire
Doasieli Mr. G. W. Johnson
Ninetts Attendant of Duchess Mr. J. H. Fox
Bicha Duchess of Falermo Signora Lucia Baratti,
Majtre de Ballet H. Leopold
Premiere Danscuse Prantine Fannie.

On FRIDAY, June 5.

On FRIDAY, June 3, FAUST. Mr. Armes Beaumont, Signore Dondi, Contini, Miss Lucy Chambers, Mrs. Fox, and Signora Lucia Berstii. On SATURDAY will be given, for the first time this season, Plotow's celebrated opera MARTHA.

Seats can be engaged eight days in advance at Mr. Eivy's, in George-street. Sabscripters are respectfully informed the Subscription Scaton will terminate on TUESDAY, the 14th of June.

in consequence of its great success, the Dramatic Drama SUSAN HOPLEY; to enclude with the sensational play,
THE FEMALE HIGHWAYMAN, in which Mr. and Mrs. HOLLOWAY will appear, superfed by Andrews, Welsh, Davis, Mesdames Mon Carey, &c.

corted by Andrews, Welsh, Davis, Mesdamos Meore, Carry, &c.

NOTICE.—The great London sensational play, THE TUEN OF THE TIDE, with new and elaborate scenery by WILSON and HABBE, on SATURDAY.

GRAND RX CURSION STATEMENT OF STAT

A N W O R K S., P I T T - S T R E E T

(Sole proprietors, Monsieur and Madame SOHIER)

The proprietors beg to intimate to the public that they
kave NO CONNECTION whatsoever with any other
exhibition of WORKS IN WAX in Sydney or elsewhere.

JUST ADDED, Mr. G. PEABODY.

Admission, 1s: children, 6d.

Open from 10 marning till 10 evening.

PRINCE ALFRED BAND of HOPE.—Annivorsar Tea and Public MEETING.—Temperance Hal THIS EVENING. The Hon. George Allen, M.L.C will preside. A juvenile choir, led by Mr. M'Cormie will sing select pieces during the evening. Tickets, 1 Tea, 6.30.

DURKE - SIBEET WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—THIS EVENING Thursday, a Grand Pictorial and Musical BATERTAINMENT will be given Toicenmence at 7.29. Full particulars in handbills. Admission, ls; children 64. One-half the proceeds will be devoted to the Sabbath School Library Fands. SURRY HILLS .- WHERE ARE YOU GOING

WHY To the Entertainment at the WESLEYAN SCHOOL. Can't do better.

GLEBE—On FRIDAY EVENING, Mosers and univalled Exhibition of PINE ARTS, in the Schoolroom. Selections on the Harp and Violin will form pleasant variation. Admission, 1s; reserved seats; children, half-price. Councace 7.30. BIRTHDAY, 9th November, 1879.

PRESIDENT: George Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A.
VICE-PRESIDENT: J. Mullens, Esq., Mayor of Balmain
TREASUREE: Mr. Q. Deloftte.
HONGRARY SCHETARY: Mr. Francis Spence.
COMMITTEE:
Mr. W. K. Chapman Mr. C. E. Pilcher
F. Chartie

f. W. K. Chapman F. Curtis Q. Deloitte W. Beloitte J. G. Hanks F. Hamburger F. Harpur C. Mensfield W. Marshall G. Martin C. E. Pilcher
Potts
A. Reynolds
G. W. Sharp
Rdwad Smith
Francis Spence
J. Springthorpe
J. Taylor
Captain D. Walker
Heary Woolnough

string, feet Gigs (not exceeding 40 feet overall) with Coxwins. Prize, One Hundred Sovereigns. Entrance 444s.

For all FIRST CLASS YACHTS (not less than 20 tone, or yachts to class as such), time for tonnage of one minute per ton. Course—from moorings in Johaston's Bay, down to and round Mount Biliot (at entrance of Broken Bay), and back to Flagship. Prize, One Hundred Sovereigns. Entrance 45 fe.

For all SECOND CLASS YACHTS exceeding 10 and sot exceeding 20 tons—for Yachts to class as such) with time for tennage of fifty seconds per ton. Course—from moorings in Johnston's Bay round boat off Malvy Besch, round Flagship, back to and round Lightship and Sow and Fligs, and back to Flagship. Fire, Fifty Sovereigns. Entrance, £3 3s.

Ever ALL COMERS suiling a pair of Sculls in bons fide Licensed Watermen's Skiffs. Prize, Thirty Sovereigns. Entrance, £1 is.

For all THIRD CLASS YACHTS exceeding 4 and not exceeding 10 Tons for Yachts to class as such), with time for tennage of fifty seconds per ton.

For all SALLING Skiffs under 22 feet to receive one minute per foot. No boat to rank less than 20 feets.

For all AMATEURS guilling two pairs of sculls in light skiffs with conswains.

For ALL BONA FIDE AMATEURS (that is those

light shifts with coxywains.

For ALL BONA FIDE AMATEURS (that is those who do not pain their living by manual labour) who have never worn first prize at any public regards, pulling two polars of sculle in skifts same class as watermore, with coxy

All yachts and salling boats will be allowed to carry any und what sails they please.

In the above races where the prizes are advertised, there must be four thats enter and start, or no race.

The prizes for the other races will be on the same libera scale as those now advertised.

The disgahip will be moored at the entrance of Johnston's PRANCIS SPENCE, Hou. Secretary.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETO
THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, SYDNEY.

FARMER and COMPANY
for
CARPETS.
57 BALES, just received ex clipper ship YANG TSZE.
20 BALES ex STRATHNAVER.

Those about to Purchase will do well to inspect this took, which will be submitted at low prices for first-class

FARMER and COMPANY, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN. BARGAINS at WETHERILL'S, Pitt-street

Horrocks' A 544, B 54d
Herrocks' H 54d, M2, 94d
Ditto MT 164d, B5 B 114d
Scalakin Jackets, Se 114d
Morning Jackets, 18 114d
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Chamelton Justres, 84d, 104d
Chamelton Justres, 84d, 104d
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Elack regs, 94d
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A

OLONIAL TWEED.—A. and J. Rayner's, known by a small purple stripe in one selvage, Euu Plains.

RENCH Merinose, in all3the new shades, 1s 94d per yard. J. Q. CARTEB, 113, South Head Road. DhESS Trimmings, in great variety. Tartan Satin Trimmings, la 10d per dozen. J. Q. CARTER.

L Y S T E R AND S M I T H S PECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Direct from Lendon
Ex ship Caller OU.

Direct from London

Ex ship CALLER OU.

IRISH FOPLING.

from the celebrated firm of Mesers. Pinns, Brothers, of Dublis.

Gearanteed all silk, in tartun clans, as follows:

Gearanteed all silk, in tartun clans, as follows:

Reyal Straat, Victoria, Rob Roy, Mi Kenzie, Gordon, Malcolm, and sizhd, and will be seld at

Letterte, post free.

CABLE and TIOKLE,

Geteral Propers, Silk Mercers, Husiers and Importers, 664, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, and

Central House, 168, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, taste or smell.

ELLIOTT, ER®THERS, Wholesale Agents.
112, Pitt-street.

AND E. DAWDON'S Great SALE of firstSheeting Weol phids
Calicos French merinors
Longoloths Wool shawls and scarfs
Towelling Paisley ditto and ditto
Blankets Hostery and gloves
Guilte Millinery and hats
Linens Fancy goods haberdashery, &c. Fancy goods, haberdaah 468, GEORGE-STREET. EX CITY OF ABERDEE

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.
5 CASES, NOW OPENING.
containing all the latest styles in Hats, Bonnets, Shapes,
Flowers, Feathers, &c.
New Stays in every shape and size, 1s 11d to 7s 63, firstclass walks.

FAMILY MOURNING.

NEW WOOLLENS, ex CITY OF ABERDEEN.

PEAPES and SHAW
have just landed their SHIPMENT of WINTER
WOLLENS, DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER
to special order. As this shipment contains man povelties,
and a CLASS of SCOTCH GOODS VERY SELDOM
PROCURABLE in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,
they confidently recommend them to their customers as being
quite new, stylish, thoroughly durable, and withal moderate
in price.

quie new, stylish, thoroughly durable, and withal moderate in price.

NINE CASES CONTAINING

SCOTCH TWEEDS, BHATHER MIXTURES, BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, CHILLIAN TWEEDS,
SCOTCH SAXONY TWEEDS, SILK MIXTURES,
WEST of ENGLAND TWEEDS, SILK MIXTURES,
WEST of ENGLAND TWEEDS, BEDFOLIS CORDS,
FANCY TWEEDS, OXFORD MIXTURES, MELFON
CLOTHS, FANCY COATINGS, BLACK and BLUE
DORSKINS and BROADCLOTHS, WATERPROOF
TWEEDS and FANCY VESTINGS.
P. and S. have also opened FOUR CASES of LINEN
FACED FAPER COLLARS, PHOENIX BRAND,
containing the GUARDS, DUX, SHAKESPEARE, in
White and NEW SIRIPES, and West End.

One case choice Silk Hesiery, Under Shirts, &c.
PEAPES and SHAW, Hesiers, Glover, Tailors, and
Gentlemens Quiffiters, 338 and 340, George-street.

C. KELK, opposite Royal Hotel. Good LAMA
BRAIDS, black, and all colours, 36 yards for 2s. C. KELK has a choice assertment of Fren. Merinos, Repps, and Tartan Camiets, 6s 11d.

BLACK CLOTH JACKETS at London prices, Shawl and Dresses at reduced prices. W. C. KELK. PASHIONABLE SILK MANTLE FRINGES.

W. C. KELK, opposite the Royal Hotel, has justianfled a new stock of the above, consisting of eleven new patterns and widths.

Pich Silk Trimmings, ex Mail Steamer, 1s 9d 2s 9d, 3s 6d per dozen, at JAYS, 82, King-street. STOUT Wincey Pull DRESS, 2s 11d; High-crown HATS, 1s 11d, at JAYS, 82, King-street.

HATS, is 11d, at JAY'S, S. King-street.

MANTLES.—Ladies' Black Cleth, 4s 11d; Children's ditto, is 11d, at JAY'S, S. King-street.

DUBLIC NOTE: See the second of the sec

HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE.-

OWES TAILORING HOUSE.—
Witney, or Petersham Galatea, to order, 35s.

OWES TAILORING HOUSE—
Black Cloth Suits, to order, from £3.

W COLLENS, WOOLLENS, wholesale and retail
Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-atreet, opposite

FORL'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half-dozen, to open in front or fasten behind. A perfect fit guaranteed; the cheapest and best shirt extant.

A hair dye made, in cases 4s 64 each, black and configuration of the cases 4s 6d each Lubin's choice perfumery and essences. Lubin's choice perfumery and essences, 3, Hunter-street. HOBSON and WHITING, 3, 1011. Exercise the case of th

BARGAINS Cheaper than Ever; Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., at Lemaire's Bazaar, George-street. BILLIAND and Pool BALLS, Cues, Wafers, Tips Pockets, at LEMAIHE'S, 472, George-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS THE AUSTRALIAN CINTMENT,—To be obtained from all respectable obemists and druggists.

To LADIES.—Mr. (not Widow) WELSH'S Founder Fills remove all difficulties. Letters attended to. The pills by post; obtainable only at Willow Oottage, 408, Efficaleth-street, opposite Belmore Gardens.

DOWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORINESS OF BERATH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, Neiley,
"Wick, North East Coast of Scotland." Wick, North East Coast of Scotland.

"Doar Sit,—Having had a spetember 7, 1868.

"Doar Sit,—Having had a spetember 7, 1868.

"Doar Sit,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many elegeless nights and resiless days, I was recommended by his Lordship THE EAST. Of CAITHNESS to try your most invaluant Balsam of Aussetd, and I can assure you, with the first done, I found in mediate relief, even without having to an supponding various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, "To Mr. Powell."

THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE

"W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B., Netley."

1 HIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE
has been established for nearly half a century, and its large
and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and
the colonies, proves it to be not only a favourite mediciae
with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering
from broughtal allments.

Soid by all the wholesale Medicine Houses in Melbourne
and Sydney; and retail by all respectable Chemists and
Storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealund.
Prepared by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road,
Loudon.

London.

ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Observe, that the words, "THONAS POWELL, Blackfriars Read, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.

Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes. COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, &c.

- The PECTORAL ON YMEL of CARAGHEEN
subpasses all other remedies for these distressing conplaints. It operates by dissolving the congenied phlogue,
thereby causing a free expectoration, and thus affords
immediate relief. A single dose will invariably alsay the
most distressing cough. Sold in bottles at ta 6d, 2s dd, and
as 6d, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO.,
Chemiats, 53d, George-street, Sydney,

PODOPHYLLIN. - New discovery for Indigestice, Bile, Sick Headache, Flatelence, Loss of Appetite, Bile, Sick Headache, la 6d and 2a 6d; by post, 2a and 3a. W. LARMER, 323, George-CRURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption, and all discusserol debility. Free from any unpleasant

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION should use NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles is 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s.

Betties is 13d, 22 93, and 11s,

Whe Diction is a second of the second o

A. J. WATT & CO., 534, George-street,

P.R. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHBUMATIC
PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are atrongly
recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a
few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing
themist, 519, George-street, Sydney, Sold in boxes, is and
2s 63 each; per poet is 2d and 2s 10d.

MITCHELL'S DRUG STORES, 180, PITTSTREET.—Just received, a well-selected store of
PURE CHEMICALS, and ALL NEW MEDICINES.

OLLOWAY'S PILLS are the most gentle yet most flective aperient, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always so the stomach right, rouse the fiver, stimulate the kidneys, and theroughly cleanse the whole system. Sold at 633, Oxford atreet, W. C., London, and at all druggists.

RANDERSON'S Poisoned Wheat.

UDSON'S SIMPLE DYRS FOR THE PROPLE

(registered) are undoubtedly the most useful articles
ever effered to the public. Anyone can use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes, without
soiling the hands. In England "Judeon's Dyes" are as
"Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been
put saide as faded and nesless may be made nearly equal
to now by merely following the simple directions appended
to each bottle of dye.

Names of Colours:

Megenta Mauve Violet Scarlet
Green Blue Purple Fink
Grisson En.wn Canary Orange
Black Puce Lavender Slate.

Magenia mative Yuster Searcet Green Blue Purple Pink Grinson Brown Canary Orange Black Puce Lavender Slate.

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By order of the Board.

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Apply 164, Devenshire-street.

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-88

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and I o'clock, to H. W. Foster, 282, Pitt-street.

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